



# **CANADA** **ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES** **READJUSTMENT ACT** **ONTARIO**



## **PROPOSALS OF THE COMMISSION**

### **WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU:**

The federal electoral boundaries commission is an independent commission responsible for readjusting the boundaries of the electoral districts in Ontario. The commission is required to assign geographical boundaries to the districts, based on the population figures derived from the 1981 decennial census.

According to the laws of Canada and the 1981 decennial census, the province receives 10 new seats increasing the total to 105. Substantial population changes have required realignment of boundaries in most parts of the province and major changes in the area between Kitchener and Oshawa, and also in Ottawa.

The proposal is important to you, because it may affect your own electoral district. Public hearings will be held in eight centres during January and February. Please note that if you wish to make a representation, you must give notice to the commission within 23 days of the date of publication of this supplement.

Ces propositions sont également disponibles en français.

Additional copies are available from the  
Electoral Boundaries Commission for Ontario  
3059 Carling Avenue, Ottawa K2B 7K4  
Telephone (613) 992-6240 / 992-6135

# INTRODUCTION

By proclamation published in *The Canada Gazette* on May 28, 1982, an Electoral Boundaries Commission was established for the Province of Ontario (hereinafter called "the commission") pursuant to the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, a law of the Parliament of Canada contained in Chapter E-2 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1970, and amendments thereto. Under that Act the commission has the responsibility of readjusting the boundaries of the electoral districts in Ontario using as its primary criteria the population figures derived from the 1981 decennial census.

Appointed to the commission are The Honourable Mr. Justice D.H.W. Henry of the Supreme Court of Ontario, chairman; Daniel A. Soberman, Kingston, deputy chairman and Andrew Sanction, London.

The readjustment process takes place in the following three stages:

The first consists of preparation of a map of the province showing the boundaries of the proposed constituencies or electoral districts, the population figures for and the name of each electoral district. The commission must then publish its proposals in newspapers and hold public hearings at which interested persons may make appropriate recommendations.

The second consists in the commission reviewing its initial proposals, in the light of representations received during the public hearings, in order to make any changes considered appropriate. The report, together with a revised map is then tabled in the House of Commons.

The third stage allows for a certain number of days to be set aside during which Members of Parliament may know their objections to one or more of the proposals. The report is then referred back to the commission with the Members' comments so that a final decision may be made. The report, with or without amendments, as the case may be, is returned to the Speaker of the House. The process of readjustment then ends with the proclamation of the Representation Order which comes into force on the first dissolution of Parliament occurring at least one year after the day on which the proclamation was issued.

The last readjustment was in 1976, based upon the 1971 decennial census.

## NOTICE OF SITTINGS FOR THE HEARING OF REPRESENTATIONS

Pursuant to the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, the commission will hold public sittings for the hearing of representations by interested persons on the matter of the proposed electoral districts for Ontario at the following times and places:

### TORONTO

Supreme Court of Ontario, Court Room No. 46, 145 Queen Street West, Thursday, January 6, 1983, 9:30 a.m.

### HAMILTON

Royal Connaught Hotel, 112 King Street East, Friday, January 14, 1983, 9:30 a.m.

### WINDSOR

Conference Room, Faculty of Law, University of Windsor, Saturday, January 15,

1983, 11:00 a.m.

### THUNDER BAY

Prince Arthur Hotel, 17 North Cumberland Street, Friday, January 21, 1983, 9:30 a.m.

### SUDBURY

Court Room, Court House, Saturday, January 22, 1983, 9:30 a.m.

### LONDON

Court Room, Court House, Friday, January 28, 1983, 9:30 a.m.

### OTTAWA

Supreme Court of Ontario, 56 Sparks Street, second floor, Thursday, February 3,

1983, 9:30 a.m.

### BELLEVILLE

Court Room, Court House, Friday, February 11, 1983, 9:30 a.m.

### THE ATTENTION OF INTERESTED PERSONS PROPOSING TO MAKE REPRESENTATIONS AT ONE OF THE PUBLIC HEARINGS IS DIRECTED TO SUBSECTION 17(4) OF THE ACT WHICH PROVIDES:

"No representation shall be heard by a commission at any sittings held by it for the hearing of representations from interested persons unless notice in writing is given to the secretary to the commission within twenty-three days from the date of publication of the advertisement referred to in subsection (2), stating the name and address of the person by whom the representation is sought to be made and indicating concisely the nature of the representation and the interest of such person."

This advertisement is the advertisement referred to in subsection (2). In addition to the foregoing information interested persons should state in the notice of intention to make representations in which of the two official languages the representation will be made and the telephone number of the person giving the notice.

Notices should be addressed to:

J.J. Quinlan, Q.C., Executive Secretary,  
or Marc Laframboise, Assistant Secretary,  
Electoral Boundaries Commission for  
the Province of Ontario,  
3059 Carling Avenue,  
Ottawa, Ontario,  
K2B 7K4

## RULES

The Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Ontario makes the following rules under and by virtue of section 16 of the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, chapter E-2, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1970, and amendments thereto.

1. These rules may be cited as the Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Ontario (Rules of Representation) Rules, 1982.

2. In these rules:

- (a) "Act" means the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, chapter E-2 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1970, and amendments thereto;
- (b) "advertisement" means advertisement published by the commission pursuant to subsection 17(2) of the Act;
- (c) "chairman" includes the deputy chairman;
- (d) "commission" means the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Ontario established by proclamation in *The Canada Gazette* Part I, Ottawa, Friday, May 28, 1982;
- (e) "notice of intention to make a representation" means notice in writing given to the secretary pursuant to subsection 17(4) of the Act;
- (f) "secretary" means the secretary and includes the executive secretary and assistant secretary;
- (g) "sitting" means a sitting held by the commission for the hearing of representations in accordance with section 17 of the Act.

3. Only one person shall be heard in the presentation of any single representation at a sitting unless the commission in its discretion, decides otherwise.

4. A person giving notice of intention to make a representation shall state in the notice at which of the places, named in the advertisement as a place of sitting, he wishes his representation to be heard and the official language in which he wishes to make the representation.

5. If a person giving notice of intention to make a representation fails to comply with Rule 4, the secretary shall forthwith ascertain from such person the place at which he wishes to make the representation and in which official language he wishes to be heard.

6. For the purpose of interpreting subsection 17(4) of the Act, the twenty-three (23) day period shall apply to the date of mailing of the written notice by the person wishing to be heard by the commission. The postmark on the envelope containing the written notice shall be accepted as proof for purpose of determining that it was mailed within the proper period. If it appears to be impossible to determine the date of mailing, the commission will have discretion as to the admissibility of the written notice.

7. If it appears to the commission that no one will make a representation at any place designated by the advertisement as a place of sitting, the commission, or the chairman thereof, may cancel the sitting at such place.

8. If a quorum cannot be present at a place of sitting on the date set out by the advertisement, the commission, or the chairman thereof, may postpone that sitting to a later date.

9. In the event of the cancellation or postponement of a sitting, the secretary shall forthwith notify (of such cancellation or postponement) any person who has given notice of intention to make a representation and has not been heard. The commission, or the chairman thereof, in the event of a cancellation or postponement of a sitting, shall give public notice of such postponement or cancellation by such means as the commission, or the chairman thereof, considers adequate in the circumstances.

10. If it appears at a sitting that the commission cannot complete hearing representations within the time allowed for the sitting, the commission may adjourn the sitting to a later date at the same or another time taking into account the convenience of persons whose representations have not been heard or have been heard only partly, adjourn the sitting to a sitting elsewhere.

11. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, a person who has given notice of intention to make a representation and who has indicated a desire to be heard, at one of the places specified in the advertisement where a sitting will be held may, with the consent of the commission, or the chairman thereof, be heard at any other sitting designated in the advertisement.

12. Where subsequent to an advertisement a notice in the form of a written representation is received within the time specified in subsection 17(4) of the Act as interpreted in Rule 6, without compliance with Rule 4, and in response to inquiry pursuant to Rule 5 the secretary is informed by the sender that he cannot appear at any of the places at which a sitting is to be held and whether he consents to the written representation as received being made public at any one or more of the sittings, if such person consents to the representation being so made public, the commission is satisfied that it is not possible for such person to appear at a sitting for a valid reason acceptable to it, and the commission is of the opinion that the nature of the representation is such that it may warrant consideration, it may, in its discretion, make the representation public before or at any sitting it considers relevant so that representations in support of or in objection to such written representation may be heard at that sitting. Unless a written representation as aforesaid is made public as described herein, it shall not be taken into consideration by the commission in its deliberations or decisions at the conclusion of the sittings.

## REASONS FOR CHOICE OF PROPOSED ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES

### GENERAL

#### Criteria governing the commission

The *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act* sets out rules governing the commission. The Act expresses Parliament's intention that the overall principle to be followed is representation by population. The province is to be divided into electoral districts (which are largely called constituencies or ridings). The number of electoral districts for Ontario is the same as the number of members of the House of Commons calculated by the Chief Electoral Officer in accordance with what is now the *Constitution Act 1867-1982*, based upon the population of Ontario being allotted 10 new members in the House of Commons for a new total of 105. The commission is therefore required to divide the province into 105 electoral districts and to define their boundaries. The Act also requires calculation, according to the formula enacted, of an "electoral quota" which is the 1981 census population figure (8,625,107) of the province divided by the number of members of the House of Commons assigned to the province (105), that is, 82,143.

The commission is also directed by the Act to define the boundaries of the 105 electoral districts "on the basis that the population of each electoral district... shall correspond nearly as may be to the electoral quota" of 82,143. That is the fundamental criterion.

The Act, however, permits a departure from the criterion as long as the population of any electoral district does not exceed or fall short of the quota by 25%. On this principle an electoral district may have a population as high as 102,679 or as low as 61,607. The commission may depart from this electoral quota only as the Act permits, including in particular the sparsity or shape thereof, applied to the commission to render such a departure necessary or desirable, or (ii) where any special community or diversity of interests of the inhabitants of various regions of the province appears to the commission to render such a departure necessary or desirable.

It is to be understood that the population in an electoral district is, in effect under-represented if the population of the district exceeds the quota or is over-represented if the population is less than the quota. This cannot in practice be avoided but it should be minimized.

#### Application of the statutory criteria

The first objective has been to define each electoral boundary so as to meet the electoral quota of 82,143. However, to do so rigidly would produce unacceptable results. Therefore, except in a few cases, the population of a constituency as proposed is above or below the electoral quota.

One reason is that the commission has sought to ensure that a population having a community of interest is, if feasible, kept together. Generally speaking the commission has tried to keep together the population in local government areas and to avoid splitting cities, towns, villages, townships and Indian reserves. The result is that, as cities and large towns tend to have a greater concentration of population, urban electoral districts have in general a population near or above the quota. On the other hand, rural electoral districts have in general a population less than the quota because the population tends to be more sparse or widely scattered over a larger territory. Therefore under the commission's proposals, urban constituencies tend to have a larger population than rural constituencies; this has been the historical experience.

The commission has also been concerned with service to the constituents by siting members or candidates for election. While service is more easily performed in urban constituencies where population is dense and contained in a more manageable space, in rural constituencies or candidate may have a vast area to cover to reach a relatively small number of constituents.

Northern Ontario provides an example of this dilemma. The constituencies outside the urban centres are very large in area and sparse in population and communications are often poor or non-existent. The commission does not propose to reduce the number of electoral districts in the north, which stand at eleven. The result is that all the northern electoral districts are below the electoral quota, most are substantially so. In Southern Ontario a similar example is Parry Sound—Muskego where no change is proposed.

The commission has therefore accepted the principle that outside of Northern Ontario, most rural constituencies will be below the electoral quota, but not by more than 10%, and that most urban constituencies will exceed the quota but not by more than 10%. At the same time it has sought to achieve a reasonable balance between adjacent rural and urban constituencies.

In choosing boundary lines, the commission has, where feasible, made use of existing municipal boundaries of which the commission has been informed up to June 1, 1982. Also used are appropriate natural boundaries such as rivers, lakes, creeks and ravines as well as man-made features such as railways, major highways, power lines, parks and cemeteries. These easily recognizable landmarks may in some cases obstruct communication if allowed to cut through a constituency. However, use of such features is often not possible without disturbing the balance of population.

The physical shape of a constituency as it appears on the map has not greatly influenced the commission - of real significance is the need to preserve ease of communication throughout the electoral districts; care has therefore been taken to tailor electoral boundaries to take advantage of

accessibility by highways and roads where they exist.

The commission also points out that a boundary change in one constituency necessarily changes the population in an adjoining one, frequently making adjustments necessary in a series of adjacent constituencies; this "ripple effect" is difficult to avoid if reasonable balance is to be achieved. This is the explanation for some boundary changes noted in the detailed reasons below.

It is the intention of the commission to increase seats with special interest groups. The boundaries are therefore not drawn with the intention of splitting political, linguistic, ethnic or racial groups. If that has occurred, it is because it was unavoidable or inadvertent.

The commission has not taken into account projected population growth in defining the electoral districts. To do so was formerly a requirement of the Act but that requirement has been repealed.

#### Problems of balance.

The commission encountered particular problems in principle in several urban areas where the recent increase in population makes it impractical to keep a whole municipality within the boundaries of one or more urban constituencies without exceeding an acceptable quota. It is therefore necessary to transfer some urban municipalities, or parts thereof, to an adjacent rural constituency for better balance. Examples are Burlington, Oshawa, Kitchener, Kanata, Ottawa and Windsor. This also explains why some rural constituencies have not been left distinctly rural in character.

In other densely populated urban areas an appropriate balance has been sought by redefining constituency boundaries within the municipal boundaries. Examples are London, Scarborough, Nepean and Cambridge.

The most significant population increase since the 1971 census has occurred in or on the periphery of Metropolitan Toronto and the Kitchener, Oshawa and Ottawa regions. Therefore the commission proposes to allocate the ten additional seats to those areas. Nine constituencies have been added to the areas between Kitchener and Oshawa and one in the Ottawa region.

#### Names and Descriptions.

The commission's selection of constituency names generally continues existing names or varies them to indicate a change or subtraction from the existing constituency. The commission recognizes the importance of preserving historical sources and traditional preferences but considers that the names selected should be broadly descriptive of the make-up of the electoral district.

The written descriptions of the constituencies have been prepared with the assistance of the commission's surveyor who has translated the commission's maps into language. The written descriptions follow a uniform pattern suggested by the Surveyor General of Canada. It is important that the descriptions be read in conjunction with the maps.

The commission wishes to emphasize that the various criteria described are frequently in conflict; compromises must therefore be made and to do so is a matter of judgment. More detailed reasons follow.

## NORTHERN ONTARIO

The population of the province of Ontario has grown from 7,703,106 to 8,625,107 between the 1971 and 1981 census, for an increase of 12%. Meanwhile the population of Northern Ontario has grown from 770,801 to 780,924, just a little over 1%. The present population of the north represents just 9% of the provincial total, and if it retains its present eleven electoral districts they will represent 10.5% of the 105 electoral districts after redistribution. In addition, the average population in each district will be 70,993, that is, 15% below the average population of 83,459 in the southern part of the province. However, even with eleven electoral districts in this vast region, a number of districts are larger in area than the medium sized provinces of Canada. Great distances and sparse population make travel and communication difficult for elected members to represent their constituents. Taking into account all the circumstances, the commission believes it is fair and reasonable to retain eleven electoral districts in the northern part of the province.

Although the total population has changed little for Northern Ontario, there have been substantial changes in regions requiring considerable realignment of electoral boundaries. The following proposals are made in order to achieve a reasonable balance.

#### Northwestern Region

The electoral district of Kenora—Rainy River is the largest in Ontario, containing 385,133 square kilometres. It also has a 1981 population of 76,073, well above the northern average of about 71,000. Accordingly, two southeastern areas— one containing the Town of Ienace and other communities along Highways 17 and 599, the other being south of the 7th Base Line and east of the boundary between Kenora and Thunder Bay Territorial Districts—have been removed and allocated to Thunder Bay—Atikokan. These changes lower the population of Kenora—Rainy River by 3,000 and increase Thunder Bay—Atikokan (1981 population: 64,978) by the same amount. The eastern part of Thunder Bay—Atikokan has been extended to include an area along the western and southwestern shores of Thunder Bay—Nipigon, thus bringing the former constituency to a population level similar to that of Kenora—Rainy River. Thunder Bay—Nipigon remains unchanged except for the area allocated to Thunder Bay—Atikokan.

#### Northwestern Region

The electoral district of Timiskaming has lost over 7,000 residents since the 1971 census, and now contains only 55,186 inhabitants, that is, 33% below the provincial quota and 8% below the statutory minimum. Accordingly, it is necessary to make substantial changes. Rather than make a number of smaller additions at the periphery, the commission believes it is sounder to consolidate the Town of Cochrane and surrounding region with Timmins, and to rename the constituency Timmins—Cochrane. This reconstituted electoral district runs to the southern boundary of the Territorial District of Cochrane. That portion of Timiskaming below the southern boundary is added to the Chapleau area to form the renamed district of Timiskaming—Chapleau, including the whole of the Territorial District of Timiskaming and almost the whole of the Territorial District of Sudbury lying north of the Regional Municipality of Sudbury. In order to maintain the population above the statutory minimum of 61,607, it is necessary to allocate to this constituency the Town of Onaping Falls.

#### Central and Southern Regions

The boundaries of the electoral district of Cochrane—Superior, renamed Kapuskasing—Superior, remain unchanged along the western and northern limits. As we have already noted, on the eastern side the Cochrane region has been reallocated to Timmins—Cochrane and the Chapleau area to Timiskaming—Chapleau. In order to compensate for these transfers, the boundaries of Kapuskasing—Superior have been extended southward to the city limits of Sault Ste. Marie.

The electoral district of Sault Ste. Marie has been enlarged to contain as much as is feasible of the City of Sault Ste. Marie. The electoral boundaries will follow the city limits except in the northeast portion of the city. The electoral district of Algoma receives the rest of the City of Sault Ste. Marie, as well as the area to the east along the north shore of Lake Huron and extending north to the boundaries of Timiskaming—Chapleau. Algoma is thus reduced from a population well above the northern average to one somewhat below it.

The electoral district of Sudbury, a major urban area of the north with a population of 81,672, remains unchanged. Nickel Belt with 87,957 residents, is the most populous constituency in Northern Ontario. It is proposed to just under 75,000 through the allocation of Onaping Falls and ten northeastern townships of the constituency to Timiskaming—Chapleau, and the allocation of eleven southeastern townships to Nipissing. Except for receiving these townships, the electoral district of Nipissing remains unchanged.

## THE OTTAWA AREA

The existing electoral districts of Nepean—Carleton, Ottawa—Carleton, Ottawa—Vanier, Ottawa Centre and Ottawa West have a combined 1981 population of 510,645. This territory is therefore entitled to no further representation.

The commission began its work in this area by allocating the City of Kanata to the electoral district of Lanark—Renfrew—Carleton electoral district and because it seems desirable not to split a municipality of this size.

With a 1981 population of 84,361, the City of Nepean can itself constitute an electoral district to be called Nepean.

The new Ottawa—Carleton electoral district is to be made up of the area's southern townships (Rideau, Goulbourn and Osgoode), and other parts of the existing Ottawa—Carleton electoral district, i.e. the southwestern part of Gloucester and southern parts of the City of Ottawa, including the Alta Vista area.

Although not containing all of Gloucester, the Ottawa—Gloucester electoral district will contain most of this municipality as well as a densely populated eastern section of the City of

Ottawa south of Montreal Road, bounded on the east and west by Blair Road and St. Laurent Boulevard respectively.

The eastern boundaries of the existing Ottawa—Vanier electoral district will be simplified and expanded so as to bring this district's population closer to the Ottawa average. The new eastern boundaries will be St. Laurent Boulevard and the Ottawa city limits. This has the effect of including within Ottawa—Vanier the Village of Rockcliffe Park and parts of the City of Ottawa adjacent to it on the east, including Manotick and Viscount Alexander Park.

Small adjustments are proposed in the boundaries of Ottawa Centre. A southerly portion of the City of Ottawa near the airport is added to Ottawa—Carleton. A small section of the eastern end of Ottawa West is added to Ottawa Centre in order to reduce the population of the former.

## EASTERN ONTARIO

The easternmost electoral district in the Province, Glengary—Prescott—Russell, has a 1981 population of 82,765, very close to the provincial quota and remains unchanged. Stormont—Dundas—Muskoka (1981 population: 65,375) is high on the list for the high side even for an urban constituency, and well above the provincial quota. Accordingly, the Township of Matilda is removed and allocated to Leeds—Grenville. In turn the Townships of North and South Crosby are removed from Leeds—Grenville to bring the population very close to the provincial quota.

The northeast corner of Lanark—Renfrew—Carleton contains most of the new urban development in the City of Kanata, but part of Kanata is in the existing electoral district of Ottawa—Carleton. Since it is desirable wherever practical to keep a constituency as compact as possible, the boundary of Lanark—Renfrew—Carleton is extended to include the whole of Kanata. As a result this constituency's population will grow to that of an urban constituency justified by its location on the periphery of the National Capital Region. The Township of Bagot and Blithfield is allocated to the electoral district of Renfrew—Nipissing—Pembroke in order to reduce somewhat the population of Lanark—Renfrew—Carleton. The addition of the Township of Bagot and Blithfield is the only change to the constituency of Renfrew—Nipissing—Pembroke.

The electoral district of Hastings—Frontenac—Lennox and Addington has a 1981 population of 68,928, while the population of Kingston and the Islands is 85,121. The adjacent electoral district of Prince Edward—Hastings has a population of 75,207. To achieve a better balance among the three constituencies, the last named receives the Townships of North and South Fredericksburgh and Adolphustown from the first, while the first receives the northern area of Kingston and the Islands and the Townships of North and South Crosby. The result brings all three much closer to the provincial quota.

The electoral district of Peterborough has grown to 93,352 according to the 1981 census. Accordingly it is appropriate to reduce its size to include only the City of Peterborough and its suburban areas. The Township of Asphodel is allocated to Northumberland (otherwise unchanged) to bring its population to just under 80,000. The Townships of Ennismore, Dummer, Belmont and Melieth are added to Victoria—Haliburton thus bringing Peterborough closer to the provincial quota. Victoria—Haliburton is, by these additions displaced eastward; at the same time it loses the populous Township of Georgia on Lake Simcoe. The electoral district of Durham—Northumberland with just under 80,000 remains unchanged.

## SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO

Population changes for the area west of Kitchener—Waterloo do not warrant the allocation of any new electoral districts. However, major population increases in the existing electoral districts of Essex—Windsor and London West require significant changes which in turn have an inevitable impact on the existing electoral districts. Other adjustments are needed because the four existing northern electoral districts of Grey—Grey—Simcoe—Huron—Bruce and Perth have an average population of over 70,897 significantly below the Ontario quota of 82,143. To bring these electoral districts close to the provincial municipalities currently in electoral districts to the south must be shifted to the more northerly ones. Such shifts in turn affect other electoral districts throughout the entire area—an example of the "ripple effect".

#### The Windsor—Chatham area

Population growth in the existing Essex—Windsor electoral district (1981 population: 107,994) led to boundary adjustments within the City of Windsor. Specifically, the existing electoral districts of Windsor West and Windsor—Walkerville. The Municipalities of Belle River, Rochester, Tilbury North and Tilbury South are removed from Essex—Windsor and added to Essex—Kent so as to further reduce the population of Essex—Windsor. Tecumseh is added to Essex—Windsor from Windsor—Walkerville so that the new territory of the latter electoral district is located exclusively within the City of Windsor.

With the addition of municipalities from Essex—Windsor, the existing Essex—Kent electoral district becomes too large. Consequently, it seems appropriate to move the Municipalities of Harwich, Bleheim, Erie Beach and Erieau into the electoral district of Kent. With these new additions, Kent in turn becomes too large. Consequently the Municipalities of Dresden, Camden, Thamesville, Zone and Bothwell are added to the Lambton—Middlesex electoral district. The Municipalities of Oxford and Higgate and the Moravian Indian Reserve are added to the Elgin electoral district.

#### The London—Sarnia area

With a population of 254,280, the city of London is ideally suited for three electoral districts, all of which within the city limits. It is proposed to divide London with the traditional patterns for federal elections, i.e. on a north/south basis. By creating a new electoral district of London North Centre, the southern part of the existing boundary between London West and London East is maintained.

As a result, part of the county of Middlesex, in the existing London—Middlesex electoral district remains to be attached to the neighbouring electoral districts of Perth and Elgin, both of which otherwise have populations well below the 1981 Ontario average. Consequently the Municipalities of Lucan, Biddulph, West Nissouri and London (township) are added to Perth and the Municipalities of Westminster and North Dorchester are added to Elgin.

To further improve population balance, the following changes are proposed: the Township of Delaware is removed from Lambton—Middlesex and added to the Elgin electoral district; the Municipalities of McGillivray and Ailsa Craig are taken from Lambton—Middlesex and added to Huron—Perth; and the Municipalities of Bayham, Vienna and Port Burwell are taken from Elgin electoral district and attached to Oxford, now to be called Oxford—Norfolk.

#### Sarnia—Lambton, with a 1981 population of 83,951, need not be changed.

#### The Woodstock—Simcoe area

The complications caused by population changes in neighbouring areas have made it necessary to allocate the territory of the existing Oxford electoral district to three different new electoral districts. Zorra and East Zorra—Tavistock are needed for Perth (now called Perth—Oxford—Middlesex) and Blandford—Blenheim is needed for the new electoral district of Kitchener—Brant—Oxford. The commission proposes that the remaining part of Oxford (including Woodstock, Ingersoll and Tillsonburg) form the northern part of the Oxford—Norfolk electoral district, which will receive the Township of Norfolk from the Haldimand—Norfolk electoral district (1981 population: 89,456) as well as Bayham, Vienna and Port Burwell from Elgin.

Apart from Norfolk, the only other change in the existing Haldimand—Norfolk electoral district is the addition of those parts of the Six Nations and New Credit Indian Reserves currently within Brant electoral district. The purpose of these changes is to reduce the population of this new electoral district, renamed Haldimand, to 82,304.

#### The Bruce Peninsula and the area north of London

Relatively minor changes are needed here, mainly in order to boost the populations of the existing electoral districts of Grey—Simcoe (1981 population: 72,532) and Huron—Bruce (1981 population: 67,814).

From Bruce—Grey—Simcoe receive the Municipalities of Chatsworth, Holland, Glenelg and Egremont. From Huron—Bruce, Bruce—Grey—Grey obtains the Municipalities of Teeswater, Crama, Midway and Carrick. In addition to receiving McGillivray and Ailsa Craig from Lambton—Middlesex, Huron—Bruce (now called Huron—Perth) receives from Perth the Municipalities of Wallace, Listowel, Elma, Mornington and Milverton.

The existing Wellington—Dufferin—Simcoe electoral district is changed in only one respect: the Town of Alliston is moved to the electoral district of York—Simcoe. This reduces the 1981 population of Wellington—Dufferin—Simcoe from 87,379 to 82,677.

## THE GUELPH - WATERLOO - BRANTFORD AREA

The five existing electoral districts of Guelph, Waterloo, Kitchener, Cambridge and Brant have a combined 1981 population of 494,787. This area is therefore entitled to an additional representative, because the division of this population figure by six produces an average population of 82,465.

With a 1981 population of 84,864 the existing Guelph electoral district need not be changed. By removing those parts of Guelph within the existing Waterloo electoral district, the population of the district is reduced from 108,987 to 83,612.

This is done by allocating the 104,427 the existing Brant electoral district must be reduced. The City of Waterloo has a 1981 population of 104,427 the existing Brant electoral district must be reduced. This is done by allocating the 86 Nations and New Credit Indian Reserves to Haldimand and by placing the Municipalities of Burford, Paris and South Dumfries in an electoral district to be known as Kitchener—Brant—Oxford.

The City of Cambridge, with a 1981 population of 77,183, is large enough to constitute the territory of a single electoral district, to be known as Cambridge.

The City of Kitchener is too populous for such treatment. The new Kitchener electoral district takes in most of the city, but southern portions are removed and joined with the Municipalities of North Dumfries (in the existing Cambridge electoral district), Blandford-Blenheim (in the existing Oxford electoral district) and South Dumfries. Paris and Burford (in the existing Brant electoral district) to form the electoral district of Kitchener—Brant—Oxford. Blandford-Blenheim is necessary for this new electoral district, both to create sufficient population and to provide a connecting link between Burford and South Dumfries, which are not themselves contiguous.

## THE NIAGARA PENINSULA

There are five existing electoral districts on the peninsula and population growth does not merit the creation of any new ones. Nevertheless, the existing St. Catharines and Lincoln electoral districts (1981 population: 104,663 and 100,453 respectively) are too large and Erie (1981 population: 70,271) is not large enough.

There is no reason to change the boundaries of the existing Niagara Falls electoral district. The same is true for Welland except for minor additions from southern portions of the existing St. Catharines electoral district. More significant reductions in this latter electoral district result from taking western portions of the City of St. Catharines and adding them to the electoral district of Lincoln. Significant reductions in Lincoln's population are achieved by removing from it all the eastern parts of the City of Hamilton currently within its boundaries.

The population of the existing Erie electoral district is increased by adding the Township of Glanbrook from the existing Hamilton—Wentworth electoral district.

## THE HAMILTON AND BURLINGTON AREA

The existing electoral districts of Hamilton East, Hamilton West, Hamilton Mountain, Hamilton—Wentworth and Burlington have a combined 1981 population of 457,613. When combined with the eastern portions of the City of Hamilton (formerly included in Lincoln), this area is now entitled to an additional representative.

Boundaries for Hamilton East, Hamilton West and Hamilton Mountain, all located entirely within the City of Hamilton, are to be adjusted to give them each a population of approximately 85,000. Such a division within Hamilton does not account for certain western portions of the city. These are combined with the Municipalities of Ancaster and Dundas to comprise the Hamilton—Wentworth electoral district. The Township of Glanbrook, another municipality forming part of the existing Hamilton—Wentworth electoral district, is allocated to the Erie electoral district.

With a 1981 population of 114,853, the city of Burlington is too large to continue to constitute a single electoral district. Consequently, the northern sections of Burlington are combined with the Municipalities of Milton and Flamborough to form the electoral district of Halton—Wentworth. The southern part of the City of Burlington will constitute the Burlington electoral district.

## CENTRAL ONTARIO

Although its 1981 population is relatively small at 72,050, the existing electoral district of Parry Sound-Muskoka is so large in area that it seems unwise to further extend its boundaries.

With a population of 83,204, there is no reason to change the boundaries of Simcoe North.

The existing Simcoe South electoral district, with a population of 102,682, is too large. Therefore, the Municipalities of Tecumseh, Beeton, Tottenham, West Gwillimbury and Bradford are added to the new electoral district of York—Simcoe and the remaining portions of Simcoe South will constitute an electoral district renamed Barrie—Simcoe.

## REGION SURROUNDING METROPOLITAN TORONTO

### West of Metro

Between major urban regions of Hamilton and Metropolitan Toronto, there is a growing heavily populated area, which does not belong clearly to either. The area comprising the Cities of Oakville, Mississauga and Brampton and the Towns of Halton Hills and Caledon has a combined population of 601,654. Consequently this territory is now entitled to seven electoral districts.

The electoral district of Oakville is created by attaching portions of western Mississauga to the City of Oakville (1981 population: 75,773). The new electoral district of Oakville has a population of 87,426.

Remaining portions of densely populated southern Mississauga are divided so as to create three electoral districts: Mississauga South, Mississauga Centre and Mississauga West.

The northern part of Mississauga is combined with the southern portions of the City of Brampton to form the electoral district of Mississauga—Brampton. Eastern Brampton becomes the electoral district of Brampton while western portions of the city are combined with the Towns of Halton Hills and Caledon to comprise the Halton Hills—Caledon electoral district.

### North of Metro

This area includes the Town of Alliston (currently in Wellington—Dufferin—Simcoe) the Municipalities of Tecumseh, Beeton, Tottenham, West Gwillimbury and Bradford (currently in Simcoe South), the existing electoral district of York—Peel (excluding the Town of Caledon, which is to be in Halton Hills—Caledon) and the existing electoral district of York North.

York—Peel and York North have 1981 populations of 113,975 and 144,489 respectively. Such large population growth calls for significant boundary changes and it is therefore proposed to form three new electoral districts covering the territory described in the previous paragraph.

The Towns of Markham and Whitby—Stouffville are combined to form a new electoral district, having a population of 90,574. Given that the Town of Markham's population is 77,037, it seems appropriate to use its name, Markham, as the name for the electoral district as a whole.

The Towns of Richmond Hill, Aurora and Newmarket, grouped along Highway 11, form the central core of this area and are appropriately combined to create the electoral district of Richmond Hill—Newmarket, with a 1981 population of 83,798.

The remaining municipalities are grouped together to form the York—Simcoe electoral district. It has a 1981 population of 85,146.

### East of Metro

The electoral district of Oshawa, composed solely of the City of Oshawa (1981 population: 175,519) is well over not only the provincial quota, but also the statutory limit of 102,678. Therefore, the City of Oshawa must be divided and a portion must be combined with an adjoining area. The most appropriate step is to comprise the electoral district with the central portion of the city. This area comprises the revised Oshawa electoral district. Southern portions of the city are combined with the neighbouring southern portion of the Town of Whitby and with the Town of Ajax to form the electoral district of Ajax—Whitby—Oshawa. The more rural northern portions of Oshawa and Whitby together with the Municipalities of Pickering, Uxbridge, Georgina and Georgina Island Indian Reserve are combined to form the electoral district of Ontario.

## METROPOLITAN TORONTO

Currently, there are 23 electoral districts within the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto. Since the 1971 census, the population of Metro has grown only by about 50,000 (or about 2.3%), but the effect, if no new districts were added, would be to raise the average population to almost 93,000. With an electoral quota of 82,465, this would mean 1,140 constituents below that, so high an average figure for the electoral districts of Metro, containing nearly one quarter of the total Provincial population would be beyond a reasonable limit; the addition of two electoral districts will bring the average to about 85,500 and similar to that in Ontario's other major urban areas.

In addition, there have been major population shifts within the region: one electoral district alone, York—Scarborough, has grown by 125,612 to 207,803, an increase of almost 155%, six others (now in the periphery) have grown by 74,965, to an average size of 104,000, a 14% growth; two periphery districts, York West and Willowdale, remain virtually unchanged; meanwhile, the remaining fourteen electoral districts (especially those in central Toronto), have lost 156,558 residents, or over 12% of their population and now have an average of just under 80,000 residents. As a result, the "six" contain an average of 24,000, or 30% more population than the "fourteen"—an unsatisfactory discrepancy within the metropolitan region. York—Scarborough alone contains a larger population than can be permitted by law to comprise two entire electoral districts.

These two factors—adding two electoral districts to reduce the average population, and reducing the disparity in population between central and peripheral districts—have made necessary major adjustments of electoral boundaries in Metro. While attempting to retain the general location of a number of the older central Toronto electoral districts, the commission has found it necessary to expand districts which have lost significant numbers of residents by reducing the size of peripheral electoral districts, particularly in the northeast and northwest.

### The Periphery

The population of Etobicoke—Lakeshore decreased by almost 10,000 since 1971 to a 1981 population of 83,674. Meanwhile, the electoral districts to the north show significant population increases. Accordingly, a better balance is achieved by extending Etobicoke—Lakeshore northward. The region in the northwest corner of Metro is a focal point of population growth. In order to absorb this growth a new constituency is needed together with substantial realignment of boundaries. The new constituency of Weston is created by taking portions of Etobicoke North and York West. This reallocation causes York West to lose substantially in population, in order to replace the population loss, the constituency of Weston is moved to the western portion of the York Centre. The result is a "ripple effect," causing the eastward displacement of the remaining electoral districts along the northern limits of Metro, to the boundary of the Borough of Scarborough.

In 1976, the Borough of Scarborough was divided into four electoral districts. York—Scarborough comprised the entire northern half of the borough and in addition, extended westward into the Borough of North York. Since Scarborough now has a total population of 443,535, even with the addition of a fifth constituency it will have an average of 88,670 residents per constituency without extending westward beyond its boundaries into the adjoining borough, York—Scarborough alone has a 1981 population of 207,803. When its western boundary is made to conform with the borough boundary it still contains more population than two average Metro electoral districts. Accordingly, the western portion north of the Macdonald-Cartier Freeway comprises an electoral district named Scarborough North. The eastern portion north of the Freeway, together with a portion of Scarborough East comprises Scarborough—Rouge River. South of the Macdonald-Cartier Freeway, the remainder of the borough contains the three constituencies of Scarborough Centre, Scarborough East and Scarborough West with minor boundary realignment between them.

### Central Metro: The Western Districts

The electoral district of Parkdale—High Park lost almost 11,000 residents between 1971 and 1981 (1981 population: 79,839). By adjusting the northern boundary the population of the district is increased to over 82,000. York South—Weston, renamed York South, loses those areas assigned to Parkdale—High Park and a small area on its eastern limit to make its population close to that of Parkdale—High Park. Between 1971 and 1981, Trinity lost over 14,000 residents (1981 population: 76,166). Accordingly, it is allocated two areas along its northern boundary to its population to about 85,000. The electoral district of Davenport, renamed Davenport—St. Clair, lost 15,650 residents in the same period—the largest decrease in the Metro region (1981 population: 72,032). To compensate for the allocation of southern portions to Trinity, and to bring the population closer to the Metro average, an eastern portion of York South—Weston, as well as a portion of St. Paul's is allocated to Davenport—St. Clair. While the western and northern limits of Eglington—Lawrence remain unchanged, the boundaries in the southeastern area are altered at several points to accommodate necessary changes in the adjoining electoral districts, but the population change for the constituency of York South.

### Central Metro: The Eastern Districts

Consistent with the pattern in the central area, the population of Beaches, between 1971 and 1981, decreased from just 91,000 to just over 73,000. In order to bring the constituency closer to the Metro average, an area, north of the Toronto city limits on York East is allocated to it. At the same time there has been a substantial increase in population in the northeast corner of the region bounded by the Macdonald-Cartier Freeway and the Borough of Scarborough. It is proposed to rename the constituency in this area Don Valley—South, comprising the southern portion of Don Valley East, the eastern portion of Don Valley West and the northern portion of York East. These changes leave York East (1981 population: 98,779) located between Beaches and Don Valley South, with portions allocated to each of them. To compensate in part, York East receives a portion of Don Valley West, leaving it with a population closer to the Metro average.

Broadview—Greenwood also decreased in population—by over 17,000 to about 73,000 in 1981. It receives the area south of Queen Street to the shore of Lake Ontario to bring its population to the average.

### Central Metro: Central Toronto

The eastward displacement of the Davenport constituency to include a portion of St. Paul's requires that St. Paul's be displaced eastward as well. Most central districts St. Paul's population had already decreased from over 90,000 to under 76,000 between 1971 and 1981. Accordingly it is necessary to allocate a substantial area east of Yonge Street to the Don River, in order to form a constituency of average population. Since Broadview—Greenwood receives part of the lakeshore area of Rosedale, and St. Paul's receives part of Rosedale's northern area, it is necessary to allocate to Rosedale areas to the west of its existing boundary, thus maintaining a population only of 2,000 less than its 1981 census figure of over 84,000. The result is the electoral district of Spadina is to move its eastern limit to the west and to move the district somewhat more to the north.

## Description of the Proposed Federal Electoral Districts in the Province of Ontario as Recommended by the Commission

The law provides that there shall be in the Province of Ontario one hundred and five (105) electoral districts, each of which shall return one member. The commission proposes that the electoral districts shall be named and described as follows.

In the following descriptions:

(a) reference to roads, water features and railways signifies the centre line of said roads, water features and railways unless otherwise described; and all cities, towns, villages and Indian reserves lying within the perimeter of the electoral district are included unless otherwise described.

(b) wherever a word or expression is used to denote a territorial division, such word or expression shall indicate the territorial division as it existed or was bounded on June 1, 1982.

The population figures of each electoral district are taken from the 1981 decennial census.

## 1. AJAX—WHITBY—OSHAWA

(Population: 82,964)

Consisting of that part of the Regional Municipality of Durham contained in:

- (a) the Town of Ajax;
- (b) that part of the Town of Whitby lying southerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Tanton Road and the westerly limit of the City of Oshawa; thence easterly along Tanton Road to Oshawa Creek, thence southerly along Oshawa Creek to the southerly limit of Oshawa Airport; thence westerly along said limit to Stevenson Road North; thence southerly along said road and continuing southerly along Stevenson Road South to

Highway 401; thence easterly along Highway 401 to Simcoe Street South; thence south, south-easterly and easterly along said street and its easterly production to Port Oshawa; thence southerly along Port Oshawa to the shore of Lake Ontario.

MAP 6

## 2. ALGOMA

(Population: 64,366)

Consisting of those parts of the City of Sault Ste. Marie and the Territorial Districts of Algoma, Sudbury and Manitoulin bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the International Boundary and the production south of the east limit of the City of Sault Ste. Marie; thence north along said production and east limit to the Root River; thence southwesterly and northerly along said east limit to the Third Line; thence west along said line to Great Northern Road; thence south along said road to the Fourth Line; thence west along said line to People's Road; thence north along People's Road to the Fourth Line; thence west along said line to Old Goulax Bay Road; thence north along said road to the limit of said city; thence easterly along said limit to the northeast corner of said city; thence north along the east boundary of the Townships of Duncan, Jarvis, Deroche, Shields and Marmie to the northwest corner of the Township of Marmie; thence north along the south boundaries of the Townships of Grenbelle, Dablon, Lankie and Nahwegzic; thence to the south-east corner of the Township of Nahwegzic; thence north along the east boundary of the Townships of Nahwegzic, Gaudry and Brack to the boundary of the Territorial District of Sudbury; thence east, south, east and south along said boundary to the southwest corner of the Township of Solski; thence east along the south boundary of the Townships of Solski, Toflimire, Hori and Cartier to the west boundary of the Regiona; Municipality of Sudbury; thence south, west and south along the westerly boundary of said municipality to the northwest corner of the Township of Truman; thence south along the west boundaries of the Townships of Truman and Roosevelt to the north boundary of the Township of Killarney; thence west and southerly along the boundary of said township to the Township of Rutherford and George Island; thence southerly along the boundary of said township to its most southerly point; thence due southeast to the boundary of the Territorial District of Manitoulin; thence south and westerly along said boundary to the International Boundary; thence westerly along said boundary to the point of commencement.

MAP 17

## 3. BARRIE—SIMCOE

(Population: 79,672)

Consisting of:  
(a) that part of the County of Simcoe contained in the Townships of Essa, Flos, Innisfil and Vespa, including the Village of Cookstown, but excluding the Town of Alliston;  
(b) the City of Barrie.

MAP 6

## 4. BEACHES

(Population: 85,152)

Consisting of that part of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the shore of Lake Ontario and the southerly production of the straight line portion of Leslie Street between Unwin Avenue and Lake Shore Boulevard; thence northerly along said production and continuing northerly along Leslie Street to Queen Street East; thence westerly along said street to Jones Avenue; thence northerly along Jones Avenue to Gerrard Street East; thence easterly along said street to Greenwood Avenue; thence northerly along Greenwood Avenue to the limit of the City of Toronto; thence easterly along said limit and the projection of said limit to Woodbine Avenue; thence northerly along Woodbine Avenue to Lumsden Avenue and the projection of said avenue to the Hydro Electric Power Commission Line to Victoria Park Avenue; thence northerly along said avenue to the shore of Lake Ontario; thence southwesterly along said shore to the point of commencement.

MAP 16

## 5. BRAMPTON

(Population: 87,187)

Consisting of that part of the City of Brampton bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city and Steeles Avenue; thence southwesterly along Steeles Avenue to Torbram Road; thence northwesterly along Torbram Road to Highway 401; thence southwesterly along Highway 7 and Queen Street East to Kennedy Road; thence southeasterly along Kennedy Road to Tullmore Road; thence southwesterly along Tullmore Road to Barley Hill Parkway; thence southwesterly along said parkway to Peel Village Parkway; thence southwesterly along said parkway to Main Street; thence northerly along Main Street to Fredrick Street; thence southwesterly along Fredrick Street to MacLean Avenue; thence northerly along MacLean Avenue respectively to the Canadian National Railway; thence easterly along said rail way to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence northerly along said rail way to Rosedale Avenue; thence northeasterly along Rosedale Avenue to Main Street; thence northerly along Main Street to Highway 7 (Boydon Drive); thence southwesterly along said highway to McD.uglin Road; thence northwesterly along McD.uglin Road to the limit of said city; thence northeasterly and southerly along said limit to the point of commencement.

MAP 12

## 6. BRANT

(Population: 85,451)

Consisting of that part of the County of Brant contained in:  
(a) the City of Brantford;  
(b) the Townships of Brantford, Oakland and Onondaga, but excluding that part of the Six Nations Indian Reserve No. 40 lying within the Township of Onondaga, and also excluding the Town of Paris.

MAP 6

## 7. BROADVIEW—GREENWOOD

(Population: 84,700)

Consisting of that part of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto bounded as follows: commencing at the southerly extremity of the Eastern Channel of Toronto Harbour; thence northerly along said channel to Keating Channel; thence easterly along Keating Channel to the mouth of the Don River; thence northerly along the Don River to Taylor Creek; thence easterly along Taylor Creek to a point due north of the northerly extremity of Coxwell Boulevard; thence south to said extremity; thence southerly along Coxwell Boulevard and continuing southerly along Coxwell Avenue to the limit of the City of Toronto; thence westerly along said limit to Greenwood Avenue; thence southerly along Greenwood Avenue to Gerrard Street East; thence westerly along said street to Jones Avenue; thence southerly along Jones Avenue to Queen Street East; thence easterly along said street to Leslie Street; thence southerly along Leslie Street to Union Avenue; thence continuing southerly on the production of the straight line portion of Leslie Street into Lake Ontario; thence southerly and northerly around the East Headland of Toronto Outer Harbour to the point of commencement.

MAP 16

## 8. BRUCE—GREY

(Population: 77,150)

Consisting of:  
(a) the County of Bruce, but excluding the Townships of Huron and Kinloss;  
(b) that part of the County of Grey contained in the Townships of Bentinck, Derby, Keppel, Normanby and Sullivan, including the Town of Durham, but excluding the Village of Chatsworth.

MAP 6

## 9. BURLINGTON

(Population: 85,654)

Consisting of that part of the City of Burlington bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the Burlington Bay Skyway and the limit of said city; thence westerly, northeasterly

and northwesterly along said limit to Dundas Street; thence northeasterly along Dundas Street to Brant Street; thence southeasterly along Brant Street to the proposed Highway 403; thence north along said highway to Upper Middle Road; thence easterly along said road to Mountangrove Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue to Mount Forest Road; thence southwesterly along said road to Brant Road; thence southeasterly along Brant Road to Plains Road; thence northeasterly along Plains Road to the Queen Elizabeth Way and continuing northeasterly along said way to the limit of said city; thence southeasterly and westerly along said limit to the point of commencement.

MAP 15

## 10. CAMBRIDGE

(Population: 77,183)

MAP 6

## 11. DAVENPORT—ST. CLAIR

(Population: 87,391)

Consisting of that part of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of Eglington Avenue West and Bathurst Street; thence southerly along Bathurst Street to the limit of the City of Toronto between Mountclair Avenue and Tichester Road; thence easterly, southerly and westerly along said limit to Humewood Drive; thence southerly along Humewood Drive to St. Clair Avenue West; thence easterly along said avenue to Christie Street; thence southerly along Christie Street to Davenport Road; thence westerly along Davenport Road to Doovercourt Road; thence southerly along Doovercourt Road to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence westerly along said railway to the second Canadian National Railway; thence northerly along said railway to the limit of the City of Toronto; thence easterly along said limit to the Canadian National Railway; thence northerly along said railway to Eglington Avenue West; thence easterly along said avenue to the point of commencement.

MAP 16

## 12. DON VALLEY NORTH

(Population: 86,325)

Consisting of that part of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of the Municipality and Victoria Park Avenue; thence southerly along said avenue to Highway 401; thence westerly along Highway 401 to the East Branch of the Don River; thence northerly along said branch to Cummer Avenue; thence westerly along Cummer Avenue to Bayview Avenue; thence northerly along Bayview Avenue to said limit; thence easterly along said limit to the point of commencement.

MAP 16

## 13. DON VALLEY SOUTH

(Population: 81,562)

Consisting of that part of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of Highway 401 and Yonge Street; thence southerly along Yonge Street to Glen Echo Road; thence easterly along Glen Echo Road to Donelife Drive; thence northerly and easterly along Donelife Drive to Mount Pleasant Road and the limit of the City of Toronto; thence easterly and southerly along said limit to the southerly limit of Mount Hope Cemetery; thence easterly along said southerly limit to Bayview Avenue; thence northerly along Bayview Avenue to the northwesterly angle of the limit of the Borough of East York; thence easterly along the northerly limit of said borough to Runsey Road; thence southerly along Runsey Road to Eglington Avenue East; thence easterly along said avenue to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence northwesterly along said railway to Victoria Park Avenue; thence northerly along said avenue to Highway 401; thence westerly along Highway 401 to the point of commencement.

MAP 16

## 14. DURHAM—NORTHUMBERLAND

(Population: 79,582)

Consisting of:  
(a) that part of the Regional Municipality of Durham contained in the Town of Newcastle, the Township of Scugog and Scugog Indian Reserve No. 34;  
(b) that part of the Township of Northumberland contained in:  
(i) the Township of Cavan and Port Hope;  
(ii) the Township of Hope;  
(iii) that part of the Township of Hamilton lying west of the Town of Cobourg and south of the Macdonald-Cartier Freeway (Highway 401);  
(d) that part of the County of Victoria contained in the Township of Manners;  
(d) that part of the County of Peterborough contained in the Township of Cavan.

MAP 6

## 15. EGLINTON—LAWRENCE

(Population: 86,231)

Consisting of that part of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of Highway 401 and Keele Street; thence southerly along Keele Street to Eglington Avenue West; thence easterly along said avenue to Bathurst Street; thence northerly along Bathurst Street to the limit of the City of Toronto; thence clockwise along said limit to Lawrence Avenue West; thence easterly along said avenue and Lawrence Avenue East to the limit of said city; thence northerly and westerly along said limit to Mount Pleasant Road and Donelife Drive; thence westerly and southerly along said limit to Glen Echo Road; thence westerly along said road to Yonge Street; thence northerly along Yonge Street to Highway 401; thence westerly along Highway 401 to the point of commencement.

MAP 16

## 16. ELGIN

(Population: 81,977)

Consisting of:  
(a) the County of Elgin, but excluding the Township of Bayham;  
(b) that part of the County of Middlesex contained in the Townships of Delaware, North Dorchester and Westminster, but excluding the City of London;  
(c) that part of the County of Kent contained in the Township of Orford, including the Moravian Indian Reserve No. 47.

MAP 6

## 17. ERIE

(Population: 80,036)

Consisting of those parts of the Regional Municipalities of Niagara and Hamilton-Westport contained in:  
(a) the City of Port Colborne;  
(b) the Towns of Fort Erie and Pelham;  
(c) the Townships of Glanbrook, Wainfleet and West Lincoln.

MAP 10

## 18. ESSEX—KENT

(Population: 78,724)

Consisting of:  
(a) that part of the County of Essex contained in the Townships of Colchester South, Gosfield North, Gosfield South, Mersac, Pelee, Rochester, Tilbury North and Tilbury West, including the Town of Belle River, but excluding the Town of Essex;  
(b) that part of the County of Kent contained in the Townships of Dover, Raleigh, Romney and Tilbury East, but excluding the City of Chatham and the Village of Erie Beach.

MAP 6

## 19. ESSEX—WINDSOR

(Population: 83,440)

Consisting of that part of the County of Essex contained in:

- (a) the Towns of Amherstburg, Essex and Tecumseh, but excluding the Town of Belle River;
- (b) the Townships of Anderdon, Colchester, North, Maitland, Malden, Sandwich West and Sandwich South;
- (c) that part of the City of Windsor lying easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of said city and Pillette Road; thence northerly along Pillette Road to Grand Boulevard; thence easterly along Grand Boulevard to Princess Avenue; thence northerly along Princess Avenue to Haig Street; thence easterly along Haig Street to Rivard Avenue; thence northerly along Rivard Avenue to Rose Avenue; thence easterly along Rose Avenue to Jefferson Boulevard; thence northerly along Jefferson Boulevard to Tecumseh Road East; thence easterly along said road to Lauzon Road; thence northerly along Lauzon Road to the Canadian National Railway; thence easterly along said railway to the easterly limit of said city.

MAP 6

## 20. ETOBICOKE CENTRE

(Population: 85,141)

Consisting of that part of the Borough of Etobicoke bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said borough and Eglington Avenue West; thence westerly along said avenue to Highway 427; thence southerly along Highway 427 to Eringate Drive; thence westerly along Eringate Drive to Renforth Drive; thence northerly along Renforth Drive to the westerly limit of said borough; thence southerly along said limit to Dundas Street West; thence easterly along said street to Highway 427; thence northerly along Highway 427 to Bloor Street West; thence easterly along said street to Dundas Street West; thence northeasterly along said street to Mimico Creek; thence southerly along Mimico Creek to Bloor Street West; thence easterly along said street to the easterly limit of said borough; thence northerly along said street to the easterly limit of said borough; thence northerly along said limit to the point of commencement.

MAP 16

## 21. ETOBICOKE—LAKESHORE

(Population: 86,670)

Consisting of that part of the Borough of Etobicoke lying southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said borough and Dundas Street West; thence easterly along said street to Highway 427; thence northerly along Highway 427 to Bloor Street West; thence easterly along said street to Dundas Street West; thence northeasterly along said street to Mimico Creek; thence southerly along Mimico Creek to Bloor Street West; thence easterly along said street to the easterly limit of said borough.

MAP 16

## 22. ETOBICOKE NORTH

(Population: 87,914)

Consisting of that part of the Borough of Etobicoke bounded as follows: commencing at the northwest corner of said borough; thence easterly along the northerly limit of said borough to Kipling Avenue; thence southerly along Kipling Avenue to Genthorpe Avenue; thence easterly along Genthorpe Avenue to Eringate Drive; thence northerly along Eringate Drive to Fording Crescent; thence easterly along Fording Crescent to the easterly limit of said borough; thence northerly along said street to Highway 427; thence easterly along Highway 427 to Eringate Drive; thence westerly along said street to Highway 427; thence northerly along Highway 427 to Renforth Drive; thence northerly along Renforth Drive to the westerly limit of said borough; thence northerly along said limit to the point of commencement.

MAP 16

## 23. GLENGARRY—PREScott—RUSSELL

(Population: 82,706)

Consisting of:  
(a) the County of Prescott;  
(b) the County of Russell;  
(c) the County of Glengarry, including the Village of Lancaster, but excluding the Township of Charlottenburgh;  
(d) that part of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa—Carleton contained in the Township of Cumberland.

MAP 6

## 24. GREY—SIMCOE

(Population: 78,570)

Consisting of:  
(a) that part of the County of Grey contained in the Townships of Artemesia, Collingwood, Egremont, Euphrasia, Glenelg, Holland, Osprey, Proton, Sarawak, St. Vincent and Sydenham, including the Village of Chatsworth, but excluding the Townships of Durham and Mount Forest;  
(b) that part of the County of Simcoe contained in the Townships of Nottawasaga and Sunnidale;  
(c) the City of Owen Sound;  
(d) the Towns of Collingwood and Wasaga Beach.

MAP 6

## 25. GUELPH

(Population: 84,864)

Consisting of that part of the County of Wellington contained in:  
(a) the City of Guelph;  
(b) the Townships of Eramosa, Guelph, Pilkington and Puslinch, but excluding the Village of Elora.

MAP 6

## 26. HALDIMAND

(Population: 82,304)

Consisting of:  
(a) the Regional Municipality of Haldimand-Norfolk, including that part of New Credit Indian Reserve No. 40A lying within the boundary of said municipality, but excluding the Township of Norfolk;  
(b) that part of the County of Brant in Six Nations Indian Reserve No. 40 and that part of New Credit Indian Reserve No. 40A lying within the boundary of said county.

MAP 6

## 27. HALTON—WENTWORTH

(Population: 81,736)

Consisting of those parts of the Regional Municipalities of Hamilton—Wentworth and Halton contained in:  
(a) the Township of Flamborough;  
(b) that part of the City of Burlington bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northeasterly boundary of said township and Dundas Street; thence northeasterly along Dundas Street to Brant Street; thence southeasterly along Brant Street to the proposed Highway 403; thence northerly along said highway to Upper Middle Road; thence northeasterly along said road to Mountaineave Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue to Mount Forest Road;

thence southwesterly along said road to Brant Road; thence southeasterly along Brant Road to Plains Road; thence northeasterly along Plains Road to the Queen Elizabeth Way and continuing northeasterly along said way to the limit of said city; thence northwesterly, southwesterly and southeasterly along said limit to the point of commencement;

(c) the Town of Milton.

MAP 6

## 28. HALTON HILLS—CALEDON

(Population: 85,533)

Consisting of those parts of the Regional Municipalities of Halton and Peel contained in:  
(a) the Towns of Caledon and Halton Hills;  
(b) that part of the City of Brampton bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of Steeles Avenue and Main Street; thence northwesterly along Main Street to Frederick Street; thence southwesterly along Frederick Street to McMurchy Avenue; thence northwesterly along McMurchy Avenue to Railroad Avenue; thence northeasterly and northwesterly along Railroad and Pleasant View Avenues, respectively, to the Canadian National Railway; thence easterly along said railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence northwesterly along Highway 401 to Rosedale Avenue; thence northeasterly along Rosedale Avenue to Main Street; thence northwesterly along Main Street to Highway 7 (Pont Drive); thence southwesterly along said highway to McLaughlin Road; thence northwesterly along McD. Laughlin Road to the limit of said city; thence southwesterly and southeasterly along said limit to Steeles Avenue; thence northeasterly along Steeles Avenue to the point of commencement.

MAP 6

## 29. HAMILTON EAST

(Population: 85,190)

Consisting of that part of the City of Hamilton lying easterly and northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly production of Sherman Avenue and the limit of said city in Hamilton Harbour; thence southerly along said production and Sherman Avenue to the Canadian National Railway; thence easterly along said railway to Gage Avenue; thence southerly along Gage Avenue to Cannon Street; thence easterly along Cannon Street to Ossorio Street; thence southerly along Ottawa Street and its production southerly to the Niagara Escarpment; thence southerly and easterly along said escarpment to the limit of said city; thence easterly and northerly along said limit to the shore of Lake Ontario.

MAP 14

## 30. HAMILTON MOUNTAIN

(Population: 85,665)

Consisting of that part of the City of Hamilton bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of Garth Road and the Niagara Escarpment; thence southerly along Garth Road to Limeridge Road; thence easterly along Limeridge Road to Upper James Road; thence southerly along Upper James Road to the limit of said city; thence easterly and northerly along said limit to said escarpment; thence westerly along said escarpment to the point of commencement.

MAP 14

## 31. HAMILTON—WENTWORTH

(Population: 83,604)

Consisting of:  
(a) that part of the City of Hamilton lying westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of said city and Upper James Road; thence northerly along said road to Limeridge Road; thence westerly along Limeridge Road to Garth Road; thence northerly along Garth Road to the Niagara Escarpment; thence easterly along said escarpment to James Mountain Road; thence easterly along said road to Aberdeen Avenue; thence westerly along Aberdeen Avenue to Locke Street; thence northerly along Locke Street to the Canadian National Railway; thence westerly and northerly along said railway to King Street; thence westerly along King Street to Highway 403; thence northerly along Highway 403 to the abandoned Desjardins Canal; thence westerly along said canal to the limit of said city;  
(b) the Towns of Dundas and Ancaster.

MAP 6

## 32. HAMILTON WEST

(Population: 85,899)

Consisting of that part of the City of Hamilton bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly production of Sherman Avenue and the limit of said city in Hamilton Harbour; thence southerly along said production and Sherman Avenue to the Canadian National Railway between Princess and Biggar Avenues; thence easterly along said railway to Gage Avenue; thence southerly along Gage Avenue to Cannon Street; thence easterly along Cannon Street to Ottawa Street; thence southerly along Ottawa Street and its production southerly to the Niagara Escarpment; thence westerly along said escarpment to James Mountain Road; thence easterly along said road to Aberdeen Avenue; thence westerly along Aberdeen Avenue to Locke Street; thence northerly along Locke Street to the Canadian National Railway; thence westerly and northerly along said railway to King Street; thence westerly along King Street to Highway 403; thence northerly along Highway 403 to the abandoned Desjardins Canal; thence westerly along said canal to the limit of said city; thence northerly and easterly along said limit to Hamilton Harbour; thence easterly along said limit through Hamilton Harbour to the point of commencement.

MAP 14

## 33. HASTINGS—FRONTENAC—LENNOX AND ADDINGTON

(Population: 74,248)

Consisting of:  
(a) that part of the County of Hastings lying northerly of the Townships of Hungerford, Huntingdon and Rawdon, including the Village of Maddington;  
(b) that part of the County of Lennox and Addington lying northerly of the Township of Amherst Island and northerly and easterly of the Townships of North and South Fredericksburgh, including the Town of Napanee;  
(c) that part of the County of Frontenac lying northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said county and Highway 2; thence easterly along said highway to the westerly limit of the City of Kingston; thence easterly, northerly and easterly along said limit to the Cataraqui River; thence northerly along said river to the Canadian National Railway; thence easterly along said railway to the easterly boundary of lot 12 in concession III of the Township of Pittsburgh; thence southerly along said railway to the easterly boundary of lot 12 in concessions III, II and I and the southerly production of said easterly boundary of said lot 12, concession I to Bateau Channel; thence easterly along said channel to the boundary between the Counties of Leeds and Frontenac;  
(d) that part of the County of Leeds contained in the Townships of North Crosby and South Crosby.

MAP 6

## 34. HURON—PERTH

(Population: 80,236)

Consisting of:  
(a) the County of Huron;  
(b) that part of the County of Perth contained in the Townships of Elma, Mornington and Wallace, but excluding the Town of Palmerston;  
(c) that part of the County of Middlesex contained in the Township of McGillivray, including the Village of Alisa Craig, but excluding the Town of Parkhill;  
(d) that part of the County of Bruce contained in the Townships of Huron and Kinloss.

MAP 6

## 35. KAPUSKASING—SUPERIOR

(Population: 63,072)

Consisting of those parts of the Territorial Districts of Thunder Bay, Kenora, Cochrane and Algoma bounded as follows: commencing at a point on the International Boundary due south of the centre line of Black Bay of Lake Superior; thence due north to said centre line; thence northeasterly along said centre line to the intersection of the easterly shore of Black Bay with the south boundary of the Township of Lyon; thence east and northerly along the boundaries of said township and the Township of Red Rock; thence northerly along the east boundaries of said township and the Township of Nipigon to the northeast corner of the Township of Nipigon; thence west along the north boundary of said township to the southwest corner of the Township of Booth; thence north along the west boundaries of the Townships of Booth and Purdon to the northwest corner of the Township of Purdon; thence east along the north boundary of the Township of Purdon to the Nipigon River; thence northerly along the Nipigon River and across Pijiatwabik Bay to the easterly shore of Lake Nipigon; thence northerly along said shore to the north boundary of the Township of Barbara; thence east along the north boundaries of the Townships of Barbara, Meader, Pifher, Elmhirst, Rickaby, Lapierre, Hipek, Kirby and Fulford to the meridian of longitude 87 degrees; thence due north along said meridian to the south boundary of the Township of Danford; thence east along the south boundaries of the Townships of Danford and Exton to the southwest corner of the Township of Nakina; thence north and east along the boundaries of said township to the east boundary of the Territorial District of Thunder Bay; thence north along said boundary and to the production shore to the north of the Hudson Bay; thence easterly and northwesterly along said shore and the boundaries of the Townships of Moose, Moose Lake, Gull and Ardoch to the northwest corner of the Township of Ardoch; thence south along the west boundaries of the Townships of Ardoch and Gaby to the northeast corner of the Township of Roebuck; thence east and northerly along the boundaries of the Township of Roebuck to the northeast corner of the Township of Syer; thence west along the north boundaries of the Townships of Syer, Birdsall and Dunsmore to the northwest corner of the Township of Dunsmore; thence south along the west boundaries of the Townships of Dunsmore, Brain, McCrae, Genther, Rapley, Hecla, Emerson, Cockshutt, Howell, Clay and Tucker to the southwest corner of the Township of Tucker; thence east along the south boundary of the Township of Tucker to the northeast corner of the Township of Beardmore; thence south along the east boundaries of the Townships of Beardmore, Shackleton and Machin; Carmichael, Ford, Oke, Aitken, Fortune and Enid to the northeast corner of the Territorial District of Sudbury; thence west along the north boundary of said district to its northwest corner; thence south and east along the boundary of said district to the northeast corner of the Township of Bracki; thence south along the east boundaries of the Townships of Bracki, Gaudry and Nahwegzhie to the southeast corner of the Township of Nahwegzhie; thence west along the south boundaries of the Townships of Nahwegzhie, Lunkie, Dahl and Grenoble to the northwest corner of the Township of Marne; thence south along the west boundaries of the Townships of Marne, Shields, Deroche, Jarvis and Duncan to the northeast corner of the limit of the City of Sault Ste. Marie; thence west, south and west along said limit and its projection west to the International Boundary; thence westerly along said boundary to the point of commencement.

MAP 17

## 36. KENORA—RAINY RIVER

(Population: 73,073)

Consisting of those parts of the Territorial Districts of Rainy River, Thunder Bay and Kenora lying west of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the 4th Meridian and the International Boundary; thence north along said meridian to the boundary between said Rainy River and Kenora Districts; thence west along said boundary to the 5th Meridian; thence north along the 5th Meridian to the northeast corner of the Township of Avery; thence due east to the 4th Meridian; thence north along the 4th Meridian to the 6th Base Line; thence east along the 6th Base Line to the boundary between said Thunder Bay and Kenora Districts; thence north along said boundary to the 7th Base Line; thence east along the 7th Base Line to the southeast corner of the Township of Bulmer; thence north along the east boundary of said township and its production north to the north boundary of said Thunder Bay District; thence easterly along said boundary to the northeast corner of said district; thence northerly along the production of the east boundary of said district to the shore of Hudson Bay; but excluding the whole of the Township of Atikokan.

MAP 17

## 37. KENT

(Population: 77,515)

Consisting of those parts of the Counties of Kent and Lambton contained in:

- (a) the City of Chatham;
- (b) the Townships of Chatham, Harwich and Howard, including the Town of Wallaceburg and the Village of Eric Beach; but excluding the Town of Dresden and the Village of Thanesville;
- (c) Walpole Island Indian Reserve No. 46.

MAP 6

## 38. KINGSTON AND THE ISLANDS

(Population: 82,407)

Consisting of:

- (a) the City of Kingston;
- (b) that part of the County of Lennox and Addington contained in the Township of Amherst Island;
- (c) that part of the County of Frontenac lying southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said county and Highway 2; thence easterly and northerly along said highway to the westerly limit of the City of Kingston; thence easterly, northerly and easterly along said limit to the Cataraqui River; thence northerly along said river to the Canadian National Railway; thence easterly along said railway to the easterly boundary of lot 12 in concession III of the Township of Pittsburgh; thence southerly along the easterly boundaries of lot 12, in concessions III, II and I and the southerly production of said easterly boundary of said lot 12, concession I to Bateau Channel; thence easterly along said channel to the boundary between the Counties of Leeds and Frontenac.

MAP 6

## 39. KITCHENER

(Population: 86,594)

Consisting of that part of the City of Kitchener bounded as follows: commencing at the most westerly angle of the limit of said city; thence easterly, northerly and southeasterly along said limit to the easterly production of Ebydale Drive; thence westerly along said production and continuing westerly along Ebydale Drive to Heritage Drive; thence northerly along Heritage Drive to Lorraine Avenue; thence westerly along Lorraine Avenue to River Road; thence westerly along River Road to Manchester Road; thence southerly along Manchester Road to Nottinham Avenue; thence southerly along Nottingham Avenue to Ottawa Street; thence westerly along Ottawa Street to Conestoga Parkway; thence southerly and westerly along said parkway to the westerly limit of said city; thence northerly along said limit to the point of commencement.

MAP 9

## 40. KITCHENER—BRANT—OXFORD

(Population: 81,833)

Consisting of:

- (a) that part of the Regional Municipality of Waterloo contained in:
- (i) that part of the City of Kitchener lying southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city and the easterly production of Ebydale Drive; thence westerly along said production and continuing westerly along Ebydale Drive to Heritage Drive; thence northerly along Heritage Drive to Lorraine Avenue; thence westerly along Lorraine Avenue to River Road; thence westerly along River Road to Manchester

Road; thence southerly along Manchester Road to Nottinham Avenue; thence southerly along Nottingham Avenue to Ottawa Street; thence westerly along Ottawa Street to Conestoga Parkway; thence southerly and westerly along said parkway to the westerly limit of said city.

(b) the Township of North Dumfries;

(c) that part of the County of Brant contained in:

(i) the Town of Paris;

(ii) the Townships of Burford and South Dumfries.

MAP 6

## 41. LAMBTON—MIDDLESEX

(Population: 79,430)

Consisting of:

- (a) the County of Lambton including the Village of Grand Bend, but excluding the Townships of Moore and Sarnia;
- (b) that part of the County of Middlesex contained in the Townships of Adelaide, Caradoc, East Williams, Elfrid, Lohn Metcalfe, Mosa and West Williams, including Caradoc Indian Reserve No. 42, Odzona Indian Reserve No. 41, and the Towns of Parkhill and Wardsville, but excluding the Village of Ailsa Craig;
- (c) that part of the County of Kent contained in the Townships of Camden and Zone, including the Town of Dresden and the Village of Thamesville.

MAP 6

## 42. LANARK—RENFREW—CARLETON

(Population: 86,016)

Consisting of:

- (a) the County of Lanark, including the Town of Smiths Falls, but excluding the Village of Merrickville;
- (b) that part of the County of Renfrew contained in the Township of McNab;
- (c) that part of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa—Carleton contained in the City of Kanata and the Township of West Carleton.

MAP 6

## 43. LEEDS—GRENVILLE

(Population: 82,192)

Consisting of:

- (a) the County of Grenville;
- (b) the County of Leeds, including St. Lawrence Islands National Park, but excluding the Town of Smiths Falls and the Townships of North Crosby and South Crosby;
- (c) that part of the County of Dundas contained in the Township of Matilda.

MAP 6

## 44. LINCOLN

(Population: 85,699)

Consisting of:

- (a) that part of the Regional Municipality of Niagara contained in:
- (i) the Towns of Grimsby and Lincoln;
- (ii) that part of the City of St. Catharines lying westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the mouth of Port Dalhousie Harbour; thence northerly along said harbour to Lakeport Road; thence easterly along Lakeport Road to Ontario Street; thence southerly along Ontario Street to Linwell Road; thence easterly along Linwell Road to Lake Street; thence southerly along Lake Street to Weland Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue and continuing westerly along Weland Vale Road to the old Welland Canal; thence easterly along said canal to St. Paul Street; thence westerly along said street to First Street; thence southerly along said street and its southerly production to the limit of said city;
- (b) that part of the Regional Municipality of Hamilton—Westward contained in the Town of Stoney Creek.

MAP 10

## 45. LONDON EAST

(Population: 84,050)

Consisting of that part of the City of London bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of Wellington and Base Line Roads; thence easterly along Base Line Road and its production easterly to the Canadian National Railway; thence northerly along said railway to Thompson Road; thence easterly and northerly along said road and continuing northerly along Egerton Street to Dundas Street; thence westerly along Dundas Street to Quebec Street; thence northerly along Quebec Street and continuing northerly along Barker Street to Cheshire Street; thence easterly along Cheshire Street to Highbury Avenue; thence northerly along Highbury Avenue to the limit of said city; thence clockwise around said limit to Southdale Road; thence easterly along said road to Wellington Road; thence northerly along said road to the point of commencement.

MAP 7

## 46. LONDON NORTH CENTRE

(Population: 83,923)

Consisting of that part of the City of London bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of Wellington and Base Line Roads; thence easterly along Base Line Road and its production easterly to the Canadian National Railway, thence northerly along said railway to Thompson Road; thence easterly and northerly along said road and continuing northerly along Egerton Street to Dundas Street; thence westerly along Dundas Street to Quebec Street; thence northerly along Quebec Street and continuing northerly along Barker Street to Cheshire Street; thence easterly along Cheshire Street to Highbury Avenue; thence northerly along Highbury Avenue to the limit of said city; thence northerly and westerly along said limit to Richmond Street; thence southerly along Richmond Street to the North Thames River; thence southerly along said river to the northerly production of Wharncliffe Road; thence northerly along said river to the North Thames River; thence southerly along said production and said road to Essex Street; thence westerly along Essex Street to Plains Lane; thence southerly along Plains Lane and Woodward Avenue to Mount Pleasant Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue to the Canadian National Railway; thence easterly along said railway to the Thames River; thence southerly to the northerly tip of The Cove; thence southerly and easterly along The Cove to the production westerly of Elmwood Avenue West; thence easterly along said production and said avenue to Wharncliffe Road; thence southerly along said road to Emery Street; thence easterly along Emery Street to Wellington Road; thence southerly along said road to the point of commencement.

MAP 7

## 47. LONDON WEST

(Population: 86,507)

Consisting of that part of the City of London bounded as follows: commencing at the angle of the city limit on Southdale Road between Dundalk and Duley Drives; thence westerly, northerly and easterly along said limit to Richmond Street; thence southerly along Richmond Street to the North Thames River; thence southerly along said river to the northerly production of Wharncliffe Road; thence northerly along said production and said road to Emery Street; thence westerly along Emery Street to Plains Lane; thence southerly along Plains Lane and Woodward Avenue to Mount Pleasant Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue to the Canadian National Railway; thence easterly along said railway to the Thames River; thence southerly to the northerly tip of The Cove; thence southerly and easterly along The Cove to the production westerly of Elmwood Avenue West; thence easterly along said production and said avenue to Wharncliffe Road; thence southerly along said road to Southdale Road; thence westerly along said road to the point of commencement.

MAP 7

## 48. MARKHAM

(Population: 90,594)

Consisting of that part of the Regional Municipality of York contained in the Towns of Markham and Whitchurch—Stouffville

MAP 6

## 49. MISSISSAUGA—BRAMPTON

(Population: 84,984)

Consisting of those parts of the Cities of Mississauga and Brampton bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of Steeles Avenue and the southwesterly limit of the City of Brampton; thence southeasterly along said limit and continuing southeasterly along the limit of the City of Mississauga to Highway 401; thence easterly along Highway 401 to the Credit River; thence southeasterly along the Credit River to the Hydro Electric Power station between Burnhamthorpe and Base Line Roads; thence northeasterly along said power line to Cawthra Road; thence southeasterly along Cawthra Road to Burnhamthorpe Road; thence northeasterly along said road to Elociboke Creek; thence northwesterly along Elociboke Creek to Base Line Road; thence northeasterly along said road to the limit of the City of Mississauga; thence northerly along said limit and continuing northerly along the easterly limit of the City of Brampton to Steeles Avenue; thence southwesterly along Steeles Avenue to Torbram Road; thence northwesterly along Torbram Road to Highway 7; thence southwesterly along Highway 7 and Queen Street East to Kennedy Road; thence southeasterly along Kennedy Road to Tullamore Road; thence southwesterly along Tullamore Road to Bartley Bull Parkway; thence southwesterly along said parkway to Peel Village Parkway; thence southwesterly along said parkway to Main Street; thence southeasterly along Main Street to Steeles Avenue; thence southwesterly along Steeles Avenue to the point of commencement.

MAP 15

## 50. MISSISSAUGA CENTRE

(Population: 89,301)

Consisting of that part of the City of Mississauga bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of Dundas Street and the Credit River; thence northwesterly along the Credit River to the Hydro Electric Power Line between Burnhamthorpe and Base Line Roads; thence northerly along said power line to Cawthra Road; thence southeasterly along Cawthra Road to Burnhamthorpe Road; thence northeasterly along said road to Elociboke Creek; thence southwesterly along Elociboke Creek to Dundas Street; thence southwesterly along Dundas Street to the point of commencement.

MAP 15

## 51. MISSISSAUGA SOUTH

(Population: 84,548)

Consisting of that part of the City of Mississauga bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the shore of the Lake of Ontario and a line produced southeasterly from a point on Watersedge Road immediately east of Meadowood Lane; thence northwesterly along said line to Watersedge Road; thence northerly along Watersedge Road to Country Club Crescent; thence northwesterly along said crescent to Meadowood Road; thence northwesterly along said road to Highway 2; thence southwesterly along Highway 2 to Clarkson Road; thence northwesterly along Clarkson Road to the Canadian National Railway; thence northeasterly along said railway to the southeasterly production of Glen Road; thence northeasterly along said production and continuing northwesterly along Glen Road to Lorne Park Road; thence northwesterly along Lorne Park Road to Woodend Drive; thence northwesterly along Woodend Drive to Woodend Drive; thence northwesterly along Woodend Drive to Gallant Drive; thence northwesterly along Gallant Drive to Queen Elizabeth Way; thence northeasterly along said way to the Credit River; thence northwesterly along the Credit River to Dundas Street; thence northeasterly along Dundas Street to Elociboke Creek being the northeasterly limit of said city; thence southwesterly along said limit to the shore of Lake Ontario; thence southwesterly along said shore to the point of commencement.

MAP 15

## 52. MISSISSAUGA WEST

(Population: 84,715)

Consisting of that part of the City of Mississauga bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southwesterly limit of said city and Truscott Drive; thence northeasterly along Truscott Drive to Kelly Road; thence southeasterly along Kelly Road to Brookhurst Road; thence northeasterly along Brookhurst Road to Seagull Drive; thence southwesterly along Seagull Drive to Brookhurst Road; thence southwesterly along Brookhurst Road to Southdown Road; thence southwesterly along Southdown Road to the Canadian National Railway; thence northeasterly along said railway to the southeasterly production of Glen Road; thence northwesterly along said production and continuing northwesterly along Glen Road to Lorne Park Road; thence northwesterly along Lorne Park Road to the Hydro Electric Power Line; thence northwesterly along said line to Woodend Drive; thence northwesterly along Woodend Drive to Gallant Drive; thence northwesterly along Gallant Drive to Queen Elizabeth Way; thence northeasterly along said way to the Credit River; thence northwesterly along said river to Highway 401; thence westerly along Highway 401 to the southwesterly limit of said city; thence southwesterly, northeasterly and southeasterly along said limit to the point of commencement.

MAP 15

## 53. NEPEAN

(Population: 84,361)

Consisting of the City of Nepean.

MAP 6

## 54. NIAGARA FALLS

(Population: 83,146)

Consisting of that part of the Regional Municipality of Niagara contained in: (a) the City of Niagara Falls; (b) the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake.

MAP 10

## 55. NICKEL BELT

(Population: 74,745)

Consisting of those parts of the Territorial Districts of Sudbury and Manitoulin and the Regional Municipality of Sudbury bounded as follows: commencing at a point on the boundary of the Territorial District of Manitoulin due southest from the most southerly point of the Township of Rutherford and George Island; thence north along said District of Manitoulin to the boundary of the Territorial Districts of Sudbury and Parry Sound; thence easterly along said boundary to Dry Pine Bay; thence northwesterly through Dry Pine Bay, Michaud Falls and Eighteen Mile Lake to the southeast corner of the Township of Delamere; thence north and west along the east and north boundaries of said township to the northwest corner of the Township of Hoskin; thence north along the west boundaries of the Townships of Hoskin and Hendrie to the southwest corner of the Township of Hawley; thence east, north, and west along the east and north boundaries of said township to the southwest corner of the Township of Avery; thence north to the southeast corner of the Regional Municipality of Sudbury; thence counter-clockwise along the boundary of said municipality to the east limit of the Town of Onaping Falls; thence northeasterly and westerly along the easterly and southerly limits of said town to the boundary between said municipality and the Territorial District of Sudbury; thence west and south along the westerly boundary of said municipality to the northwest corner of the Township of Truman; thence south along the west boundaries of the Townships of Truman and Roosevelt to the north boundary of the Township of Killarney; thence west and southerly along the boundary of said township to the Township of Rutherford and George Island; thence southerly along the westerly boundary of said township to its most southerly point; thence due southeast to the point of commencement; but excluding that part of the City of Sudbury lying north of a line described as follows, commencing at the intersection of

the east limit of the City of Sudbury with the line between concessions I and II in the Township of Neelon; thence northeasterly along said line to the shore of Ramsey Lake; thence southerly, northerly and westerly along the south shore of Ramsey Lake to Paris Street; thence southerly along Paris Street to the boundary between the Townships of Broder and McKim; thence westerly along said boundary to the west limit of the City of Sudbury.

MAP 17

## 56. NIPISSING

(Population: 71,767)

Consisting of those parts of the Territorial Districts of Nipissing and Sudbury bounded as follows: commencing at a point in Dry Pine Bay on the boundary between the Territorial Districts of Sudbury and Parry Sound; thence northerly through Dry Pine Bay, Michaud Falls and Eighteen Mile Lake to the southeast corner of the Township of Delamere; thence north and west along the east and north boundaries of said township to the southwest corner of the Township of Hoskin; thence north along the west boundaries of the Townships of Hoskin and Hendrie to the southwest corner of the Township of Hawley; thence east and north along the south boundary of said township to the southwest corner of the Township of Hagar; thence east along the south boundary of said township to the west boundary of the Township of Ratter and Dunnet; thence south and east along the west and south boundaries of said township to the northeast corner of the Township of Kirkpatrick; thence north along the west boundary of the Township of Kirkpatrick to its southeast corner; thence north along the west boundary of the Township of Caldwell to the road allowance between concessions I and II in the Township of Sudbury; thence east along said road allowance and continuing east along the road allowance between concessions I and II in the Township of Springer to the west boundary of the Township of Pedley; thence south to the northwest corner of Nipissing Indian Reserve No. 10; thence east along the north boundary of said reserve to its northeast corner; thence due east to the west limit of the City of North Bay; thence north and east along the limit of said city to its northeast corner; thence north along the west boundary of the Township of French to the northwest corner of said township; thence east along the north boundary of the Townships of French, Butler and Antoine to the International Boundary between Ontario and Quebec; thence southerly along said boundary to the northeast corner of the Township of Mattawa; thence west, south and easterly along the boundaries of said township to the northeast corner of the Township of Calvin; thence southerly, westerly and northerly along the easterly, southerly and westerly boundaries of said township to the southeasterly corner of the Township of Bonfield; thence westerly along the southerly boundary of said township to the easterly boundary of the Township of Chisholm; thence southerly and westerly along the easterly and southerly boundaries of said township to the boundary of the Territorial District of Party Sound; thence northerly and westerly along said boundary to the point of commencement.

MAP 17

## 57. NORTHUMBERLAND

(Population: 79,765)

Consisting of: (a) the County of Northumberland, but excluding: (i) the Town of Cobourg and Port Hope; (ii) the Township of Hope; (iii) that part of the Township of Hamilton lying west of the Town of Cobourg and south of the Macdonald Cartier Freeway (Highway 401); (b) that part of the County of Hastings contained in: (i) the Townships of Rawdon and Sidney; (ii) the City of Trenton; (c) that part of the County of Peterborough contained in the Township of Apschedel.

MAP 6

## 58. OAKVILLE

(Population: 87,426)

Consisting of: (a) the Town of Oakville; (b) that part of the City of Mississauga lying southeasterly and southwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southwesterly limit of said city and Truscott Drive; thence northeasterly along Truscott Drive to Kelly Road; thence northeasterly along Kelly Road to Brookhurst Road; thence northeasterly along Brookhurst Road to Seagull Drive; thence southwesterly along Seagull Drive to Bromsgrove Road; thence northeasterly along Bromsgrove Road to Southdown Road; thence southwesterly along Southdown Road to the Canadian National Railway; thence northeasterly along said railway to Clarkson Road; thence northwesterly along said railway to Clarkson Road; thence northeasterly along Highway 2 to Meadow Wood Road; thence southwesterly along Meadow Wood Road to Club Crescent; thence southerly along said road to the point immediately east of Meadowood Lane; thence southeasterly to the shore of Lake Ontario.

MAP 6

## 59. ONTARIO

(Population: 79,637)

Consisting of: (a) that part of the Regional Municipality of York contained in the Township of Georgina and Georgina Island Indian Reserve No. 33; (b) that part of the Regional Municipality of Durham contained in: (i) the Town of Pickering; (ii) the Township of Uxbridge; (iii) those parts of the City of Oshawa and the Town of Whitby lying northerly of Taunton Road.

MAP 6

## 60. OSHAWA

(Population: 86,286)

Consisting of that part of the City of Oshawa lying southerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Taunton Road and the easterly limit of the City of Oshawa; thence westerly along Taunton Road to Oshawa Creek; thence southerly along Oshawa Creek to the southerly limit of Oshawa Airport; thence westerly along said limit to Stevenson Road North; thence southerly along said road and continuing southerly along Stevenson Road South to Highway 401; thence easterly along Highway 401 to Simcoe Street South; thence south, southeasterly and easterly along said street and the easterly production of said street to Port Oshawa; thence southerly along Port Oshawa to the shore of Lake Ontario.

MAP 11

## 61. OTTAWA—CARLETON

(Population: 85,994)

Consisting of: (a) the Townships of Goulbourn, Osgoode and Rideau; (b) that part of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa—Carleton bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of the City of Gloucester and the Canadian National Railway at Carpabend Springs; thence westerly along said railway to the limit of the City of Ottawa; thence westerly, southerly and westerly along said limit to Conroy Road; thence northerly along Conroy Road and continuing northerly along the proposed N.C.C. Parkway to Smith Road; thence westerly along Smith Road to the Rideau River; thence southerly along the Rideau River to Bronson Avenue; thence southerly along Bronson Avenue to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence more Drive; thence westerly along said railway to the Rideau River; thence southerly along the Rideau River to the northerly tip of the Township of Rideau; thence southerly along the Rideau River to the northern limit of said township to the southerly limit of the City of Gloucester; thence easterly along said limit to the easterly limit of said city; thence northerly along said limit to the point of commencement.

MAP 5

## 62. OTTAWA CENTRE

(Population: 83,142)

Consisting of that part of the City of Ottawa bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the Interprovincial Boundary between Ontario and Quebec and the westerly production of the Rideau Canal; thence easterly and southerly along said production and said canal to Clegg Street; thence easterly along Clegg Street to the Rideau River; thence southerly along the Rideau River to Bronson Avenue; thence southerly along Bronson Avenue to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence southeasterly along said railway to the Canadian National Railway southerly of Southmore Drive; thence westerly along said railway to the limit of the City of Nepean; thence northerly along said limit to the angle of said limit southerly of Base Line Road; thence easterly along the production of said limit to Fisher Avenue; thence northerly along Fisher Avenue to Carling Avenue; thence easterly along Carling Avenue to Holland Avenue; thence northerly along Holland Avenue to Wellington Street; thence easterly along Wellington Street to Parkdale Avenue; thence northerly along Parkdale Avenue and its northerly production to said Interprovincial Boundary; thence easterly along said boundary to the point of commencement. MAP 4

## 63. OTTAWA—GLOUCESTER

(Population: 82,254)

Consisting of that part of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa—Carleton bounded as follows: commencing at the northeast corner of the City of Gloucester; thence southerly along the easterly limit of said city to the Canadian National Railway at Carlsbad Spring; thence westerly along said railway to the limit of the City of Ottawa; thence westerly, southerly and westerly along said limit to Conroy Road; thence northerly along Conroy Road to Walkley Road and continuing northerly along the proposed N.C.C. Parkway to Smyth Road; thence easterly along Smyth Road to St. Laurent Boulevard; thence northerly along St. Laurent Boulevard to Montreal Road; thence easterly along Montreal Road to the easterly limit of the City of Ottawa; thence northerly along said limit to the Interprovincial Boundary between Ontario and Quebec; thence easterly along said boundary to the point of commencement. MAP 5

## 64. OTTAWA—VANIER

(Population: 81,622)

Consisting of that part of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa—Carleton bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the Interprovincial Boundary between Ontario and Quebec and the westerly production of the Rideau Canal; thence easterly and southerly along said production and said canal to Clegg Street; thence easterly along Clegg Street to the Rideau River; thence southerly along the Rideau River to Smyth Road; thence easterly along Smyth Road to St. Laurent Boulevard; thence northerly along St. Laurent Boulevard to Montreal Road; thence easterly along Montreal Road to the easterly limit of the City of Ottawa; thence northerly along said limit to said Interprovincial Boundary; thence westerly along said boundary to the point of commencement. MAP 4

## 65. OTTAWA WEST

(Population: 85,642)

Consisting of that part of the City of Ottawa lying westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Fisher Avenue and the easterly production of the southerly limit of said city; thence northerly along Fisher Avenue to Carling Avenue; thence easterly along Carling Avenue to Holland Avenue; thence northerly along Holland Avenue to Wellington Street; thence easterly along Wellington Street to Parkdale Avenue; thence northerly along Parkdale Avenue and its northerly production to the Interprovincial Boundary between Ontario and Quebec. MAP 4

## 66. OXFORD—NORFOLK

(Population: 79,842)

Consisting of those parts of the Counties of Elgin and Oxford and the Regional Municipality of Haldimand—Norfolk contained in:

- (a) the City of Woodstock;
- (b) the Townships of Bayham, Norfolk, Norwich and Southwest Oxford, including the Town of Ingersoll. MAP 6

## 67. PARKDALE—HIGH PARK

(Population: 82,271)

Consisting of that part of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto bounded as follows: commencing at the mouth of the Humber River; thence northerly along the Humber River to the northerly limit of Magwood Park; thence easterly along said limit to Varsity Road; thence northerly along Varsity Road to St. Marks Road; thence easterly along St. Marks Road to Jane Street; thence southerly along Jane Street to the limit of the City of Toronto; thence easterly along said limit and its production easterly to Runnymede Road; thence southerly along Runnymede Road to Annette Street; thence easterly along Annette Street to Quebec Avenue; thence southerly along Quebec Avenue to Humberside Avenue; thence easterly along Humberside Avenue to the Canadian National Railway; thence southerly along said railway to Bathurst Street; thence southerly along Bathurst Street to the Western Channel of the Toronto Inner Harbour; thence westerly along said channel into Lake Ontario, thence westerly through Humber Bay to the point of commencement. MAP 16

## 68. PARRY SOUND—MUSKOKA

(Population: 72,050)

Consisting of:

- (a) the Territorial District of Parry Sound;
- (b) the District Municipality of Muskoka;
- (c) that part of the Territorial District of Nipissing lying south and west of a line described as follows: commencing at the northwest corner of the Township of Balantyne; thence easterly along the north boundary of said township to the southwest corner of the Township of Boulderville; thence northerly, easterly and northeasterly along the boundaries of the Township of Boulderville to the northwest corner of the Township of Lyster; thence westerly along the boundaries of the Township of Lyster to the northwest corner of the Township of Bay; thence easterly along the easterly boundary of the Townships of Bay and Lyster; thence westerly along Sproutle; thence westerly along the south boundary of the Township of Sproutle to the south boundary of the District of Nipissing. MAP 6

## 69. PERTH—OXFORD—MIDDLESEX

(Population: 78,699)

Consisting of:

- (a) the County of Perth, but excluding the Townships of Elma, Mornington and Wallace;
- (b) that part of the County of Oxford contained in the Townships of East Zorra-Tavistock and Zorra, but excluding the City of Woodstock and the Town of Ingersoll;
- (c) that part of the County of Middlesex contained in the Townships of Biddulph, London and West Ness, but excluding the City of London. MAP 6

## 70. PETERBOROUGH

(Population: 81,470)

Consisting of that part of the County of Peterborough contained in the Townships of

Douro, North Monaghan, Otonabee, Smith and South Monaghan, including Curve Lake Indian Reserve No. 35. MAP 6

## 71. PRINCE EDWARD—HASTINGS

(Population: 79,684)

Consisting of:

- (a) the County of Prince Edward;
- (b) that part of the County of Hastings contained in the Townships of Hungerford, Huntingdon, Tyendinaga and Tyendinaga, including the City of Belleville and the Town of Deseronto;
- (c) that part of the County of Lennox and Addington contained in the Townships of Adolphustown, North Fredericksburgh and South Fredericksburgh. MAP 6

## 72. RENFREW—NIPISSING—PEMBROKE

(Population: 81,773)

Consisting of:

- (a) the County of Renfrew, but excluding the Township of McNab;
- (b) that part of the Territorial District of Nipissing including and lying easterly of the Townships of Maltman, Papineau, Cameron, Deacon, Anglin, Dickson, Preston, Airy and Sabine. MAP 6

## 73. RICHMOND HILL—NEWMARKET

(Population: 83,798)

Consisting of that part of the Regional Municipality of York contained in the Towns of Aurora, Newmarket and Richmond Hill. MAP 6

## 74. ROSEDALE

(Population: 82,174)

Consisting of that part of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto bounded as follows: commencing at the southerly extremity of the Eastern Channel of Toronto Harbour; thence northerly along said channel to Keating Channel; thence easterly along Keating Channel to the mouth of the Don River; thence northerly along the Don River to the southerly limit of the Borough of East York near the Don River Parkway; thence easterly along said limit to the southerly limit of Mount Pleasant Cemetery; thence westerly along said limit to the northerly extremity of a creek near Hearn Avenue; thence westerly along Hearn Avenue; thence westerly along the western side of the creek to the mouth of the creek; thence northerly along said creek to the Canadian National Railway; thence westerly along said railway to Avenue Road; thence southwesterly along Avenue Road, Queen's Park Avenue, Queens Park Crescent, West and University Avenue to Queen Street West; thence westerly along said street to Bathurst Street; thence southerly along Bathurst Street to the Western Channel of Toronto Inner Harbour; thence westerly along said channel into Lake Ontario; thence southerly and easterly including the Toronto Islands to the point of commencement. MAP 16

## 75. ST. CATHARINES

(Population: 83,946)

Consisting of that part of the City of St. Catharines lying easterly and northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the mouth of Port Dalhousie Harbour; thence southerly along said harbour to Lake Ontario; thence easterly along Lake Ontario Road to Ontario Street; thence southerly along Ontario Street to Line 1 Road; thence easterly along Line 1 Road to Lake Street; thence southwesterly along Lake Street to Welland Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue and continuing westerly along Welland Vale Road to the old Welland Canal; thence easterly northerly, easterly and southerly along said canal to Dick's Creek; thence up Dick's Creek to Highway 406; thence southerly along said highway to the Canadian National Railway; thence easterly along said railway to the limit of said city. MAP 10

## 76. ST. PAUL'S

(Population: 86,075)

Consisting of that part of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of Eglington Avenue West and Bathurst Street; thence northerly along Bathurst Street to the limit of the City of Toronto; thence clockwise along said limit to Lawrence Avenue West; thence easterly along said avenue and Lawrence Avenue East to the limit of said city; thence southerly along said limit to the southerly limit of Mount Hope Cemetery; thence easterly along said southerly limit to Bayview Avenue; thence northerly along Bayview Avenue to the northwesterly angle of the limit of the Borough of East York; thence easterly along the northerly limit of said borough to Ramsey Road; thence southerly along Ramsey Road to Millwood Road; thence southerly along Millwood Road to the Don River; thence southwesterly along said river to the southerly limit of Mount Pleasant Cemetery; thence westerly along said limit to Yonge Street; thence southerly along Yonge Street to St. Clair Avenue West; thence westerly along said avenue to Avenue Road; thence northerly along Avenue Road to Lansdale Road; thence westerly along Lansdale Road to Spadina Road; thence southerly along Spadina Road to Bayley Avenue; thence westerly along Bayley Avenue to the limit of the City of Toronto; thence westerly along said limit to Bathurst Street; thence northerly along Bathurst Street to the point of commencement. MAP 16

## 77. SARNIA—LAMBTON

(Population: 83,951)

Consisting of that part of the County of Lambton contained in:

- (a) the Townships of Moore and Sarnia;
- (b) the City of Sarnia;
- (c) the Village of Point Edward;
- (d) Indian Reserve No. 45. MAP 6

## 78. SAULT STE. MARIE

(Population: 76,386)

Consisting of that part of the City of Sault Ste. Marie bounded as follows: commencing at a point on the International Boundary at the west production of the limit of said city; thence east along said production and said limit to the southeast corner of the Township of Prince; thence north and east along said limit to Old Goulais Bay Road; thence south along said road to the Fourth Line; thence west along said road to People's Road; thence south along said road to the Second Line; thence east along said line to Great Northern Road; thence north along said road to the Third Line; thence east along said line to the city limit; thence south, northeasterly and south along said limit and continuing south along the production thereof to the International Boundary; thence westerly along said boundary to the point of commencement. MAP 3

## 79. SCARBOROUGH CENTRE

(Population: 87,193)

Consisting of that part of the Borough of Scarborough bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of Eglington Avenue East and Victoria Park Avenue; thence northerly along Victoria Park Avenue to Highway 401; thence easterly along Highway 401 to Brimley Road; thence southerly along Brimley Road to Lawrence Avenue East; thence easterly along said avenue to West Highland Creek; thence easterly along said creek to Bellamy Road North; thence southerly along said road to



## 92. TRINITY

(Population: 85,385)

Consisting of that part of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of Bathurst Street and the Canadian National Railway; thence northerly along said railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway to Weston Road; thence easterly along Weston Road; thence northerly along Dovercourt Road; thence easterly along Dovercourt Road to Davisville Road; thence easterly along Davisville Road to Christie Street; thence northerly along Christie Street to Bloor Street West; thence westerly along Bloor Street West to Grace Street; thence southerly along Grace Street to Dundas Street West; thence easterly along said street to Gorevale Avenue; thence southerly along Gorevale Avenue to Queen Street West; thence easterly along said street to Niagara Street; thence southerly along Niagara Street to Bathurst Street; thence southerly along Bathurst Street to the point of commencement. MAP 16

## 93. VICTORIA-HALIBURTON

(Population: 77,938)

Consisting of:  
(a) the County of Victoria, but excluding the Township of Manvers;  
(b) the County of Haliburton;  
(c) that part of the County of Peterborough contained in the Townships of Belmont and Meliuen Burleigh and Anstruther, Chandos, Dummer, Emismore, Galway and Cavendish, and Harvey;  
(d) that part of the Regional Municipality of Durham contained in the Township of Brock. MAP 6

## 94. WATERLOO

(Population: 85,612)

Consisting of those parts of the Regional Municipality of Waterloo contained in:  
(a) the City of Waterloo;  
(b) the Townships of Wellesley, Wilmet and Woolwich. MAP 6

## 95. WELLAND

(Population: 81,988)

Consisting of:  
(a) the Cities of Welland and Thorold,  
(b) that part of the City of St. Catharines lying easterly and southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the most southerly angle of the limit of said city; thence northerly along said limit and its northerly production to First Street Louth and continuing northerly along said street to St Paul Street West; thence easterly along said street to the old Welland Canal; thence easterly, northeasterly, easterly and southerly along said canal to Dick's Creek; thence southerly along Dick's Creek to Highway 406; thence southerly along said highway to the Canadian National Railway; thence easterly along said railway to the limit of said city. MAP 10

## 96. WELLINGTON-DUFFERIN-SIMCOE

(Population: 82,670)

Consisting of:  
(a) the County of Dufferin, including the Town of Orangeville;  
(b) that part of the County of Wellington contained in the Townships of Arthur, Erin, Maryborough, Minio, Nichol, Peel, West Garafrasa and West Luther, including the Towns of Mount Forest and Palmerston and the Villages of Clifford and Elora;  
(c) that part of the County of Simcoe contained in the Townships of Adjala and Tobermoro. MAP 6

## 97. WESTON

(Population: 85,744)

Consisting of that part of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of Sheppard Avenue West and Keele Street; thence southerly along Keele Street to Lawrence Avenue West; thence westerly along said avenue to the Humber River; thence southerly along the Humber River to Humber Creek; thence westerly along Humber Creek to Royal York Road; thence northerly along said road to The Westway; thence westerly along The Westway to Islington Avenue North; thence northerly along said avenue to the West Humber River; thence easterly along said river to the Humber River; thence westerly along the Humber River to the westerly production of Sheppard Avenue West; thence easterly along said production and said avenue to the point of commencement. MAP 16

## 98. WILLOWDALE

(Population: 83,500)

Consisting of that part of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said municipality and Bathurst Street; thence southerly along Bathurst Street to Highway 401; thence easterly along Highway 401 to the East Branch of the Don River; thence northerly along said branch to Cummer Avenue; thence westerly along Cummer Avenue to Bayview Avenue; thence northerly along Bayview Avenue to said limit; thence westerly along said limit to the point of commencement. MAP 16

## 99. WINDSOR-WALKERVILLE

(Population: 86,298)

Consisting of that part of the City of Windsor bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly production of Langlois Avenue and the International Boundary; thence southerly along said production and Langlois Avenue to Tecumseh Road East; thence easterly along said road to Parkwood Avenue; thence southerly along Parkwood Avenue to Ypres Boulevard; thence westerly along Ypres Boulevard to Memorial Drive; thence southerly along said railway to Howard Avenue; thence southerly along Howard Avenue to the limit of said city; thence easterly, northerly and easterly along said limit to Pillette Road; thence northerly along Pillette Road to Grand Boulevard; thence easterly along Grand Boulevard to Princess Avenue; thence northerly along Princess Avenue to Haig Street; thence easterly along Haig Street to Rivard Avenue; thence northerly along Rivard Avenue to Rose Avenue; thence easterly along Rose Avenue to Jefferson Boulevard; thence northerly along Jefferson Boulevard to Tecumseh Road East; thence easterly along said road to Lauzon Road; thence northerly along Lauzon Road to the Canadian National Railway; thence easterly along said railway to the easterly limit of said city; thence northerly along said limit and its production northerly to the International Boundary; thence westerly along said boundary to the point of commencement. MAP 8

## 100. WINDSOR WEST

(Population: 84,650)

Consisting of that part of the City of Windsor bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly production of Langlois Avenue and the International Boundary; thence southerly along said production and Langlois Avenue to Tecumseh Road East; thence easterly along said road to Parkwood Avenue; thence southerly along Parkwood Avenue to Ypres Boulevard; thence westerly along Ypres Boulevard to Memorial Drive; thence southerly along the westerly boundary of Optimist Park to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence westerly along said railway to Howard Avenue; thence southerly along Howard Avenue to the limit of said city; thence westerly to the point of commencement. MAP 8

along said limit to the International Boundary; thence northerly and easterly along said boundary to the point of commencement.

## 101. YORK CENTRE

(Population: 85,647)

Consisting of that part of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said municipality and Bathurst Street; thence southerly along Bathurst Street to Highway 401; thence westerly along Highway 401 to Keele Street; thence northerly along Keele Street to Sheppard Avenue West; thence westerly along said avenue to Black Creek; thence northerly along Black Creek to Finch Avenue West; thence westerly along said avenue to Jane Street; thence northerly along Jane Street to said limit; thence easterly along said limit to the point of commencement. MAP 16

## 102. YORK EAST

(Population: 85,789)

Consisting of that part of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of Victoria Park Avenue and the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence southwesterly along said railway to Eglinton Avenue East; thence westerly along said avenue to Rumsey Road; thence southerly along Rumsey Road to Millwood Road; thence southeasterly along Millwood Road to the Don River; thence easterly along the Don River to Taylor Creek; thence easterly along Taylor Creek to a point due north of the northerly extremity of Coxwell Boulevard; thence south to the extremity; thence southerly along Coxwell Boulevard and continuing southerly along Coxwell Avenue to the limit of the City of Toronto; thence easterly along said limit and the projection of said limit to Woodbine Avenue; thence northerly along Woodbine Avenue to Lumsden Avenue; thence easterly along Lumsden Avenue and the easterly production of Lumsden Avenue to the Hydro Electric Power Commission Line; thence easterly along said line and the easterly production of said line to Victoria Park Avenue; thence northerly along said avenue to the point of commencement. MAP 16

## 103. YORK-SIMCOE

(Population: 85,146)

Consisting of:  
(a) that part of the Regional Municipality of York contained in the Towns of East Gwillimbury and Vaughan and the Township of King;  
(b) that part of the County of Simcoe contained in the Townships of Tecumseh and West Gwillimbury, including the Town of Alliston, but excluding the Village of Cookstown. MAP 6

## 104. YORK SOUTH

(Population: 82,013)

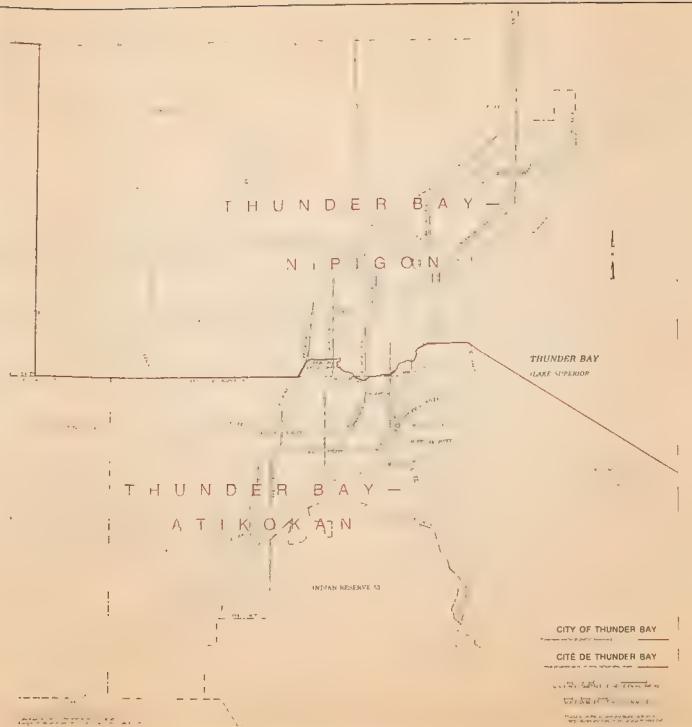
Consisting of that part of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of Lawrence Avenue West and the Humber River; thence southerly along the Humber River to the northerly limit of Magwood Park; thence easterly along said limit to Varsity Road; thence northerly along Varsity Road to St. Marks Road; thence easterly along St. Marks Road to Jane Street; thence southerly along Jane Street to the limit of the City of Toronto; thence easterly along said limit and its production easterly to Runnymede Road; thence southerly along Runnymede Road to Annette Street; thence easterly along Annette Street to Quebec Avenue; thence southerly along Quebec Avenue to Humberstone Avenue; thence easterly along Humberstone Avenue to the Canadian National Railway; thence northerly along said railway to the limit of the City of Toronto; thence easterly along said limit to the Canadian National Railway; thence northerly along said railway to Eglinton Avenue West; thence westerly along said avenue to Keele Street; thence northerly along Keele Street to Lawrence Avenue West; thence westerly along said avenue to the point of commencement. MAP 16

## 105. YORK WEST

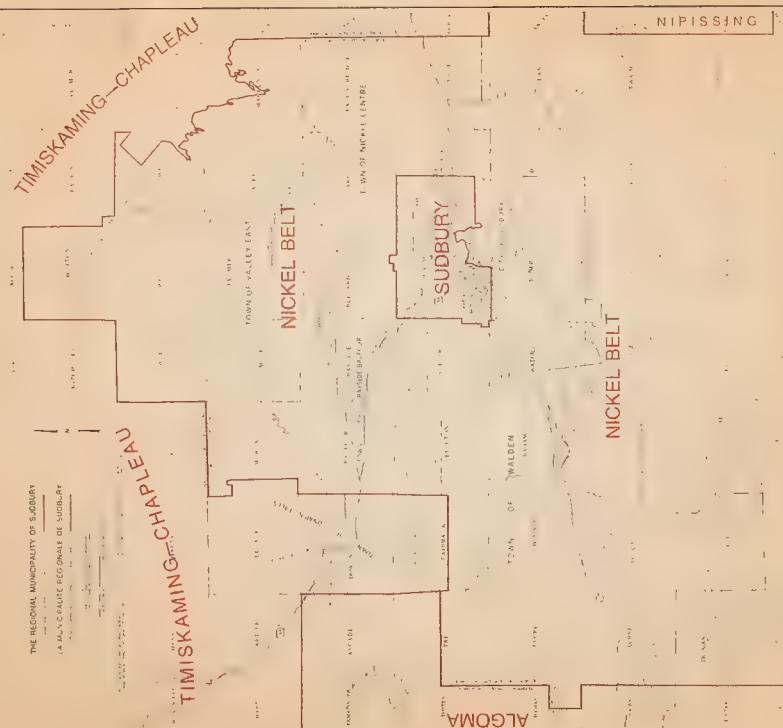
(Population: 85,268)

Consisting of that part of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said municipality and Kipling Avenue; thence southerly along Kipling Avenue to Genthorpe Avenue; thence easterly along Genthorpe Avenue to Elmhurst Drive; thence northerly along Elmhurst Drive to Fordwich Crescent; thence easterly along Fordwich Crescent to Islington Avenue North; thence northerly along said avenue to the West Humber River; thence easterly along the West Humber River to the Humber River; thence easterly along the Humber River to the westerly production of Sheppard Avenue West; thence easterly along said production and said avenue to Black Creek; thence northerly along Black Creek to Finch Avenue West; thence northerly along Jane Street to said limit; thence westerly along said limit to the point of commencement. MAP 16

MAP 1

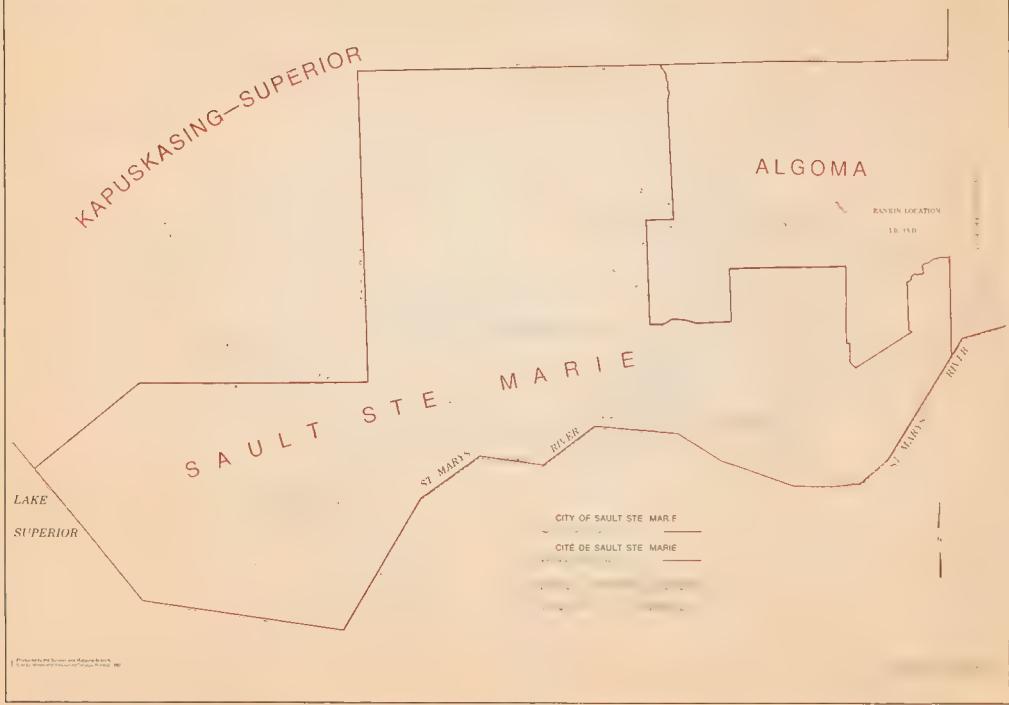


MAP 2

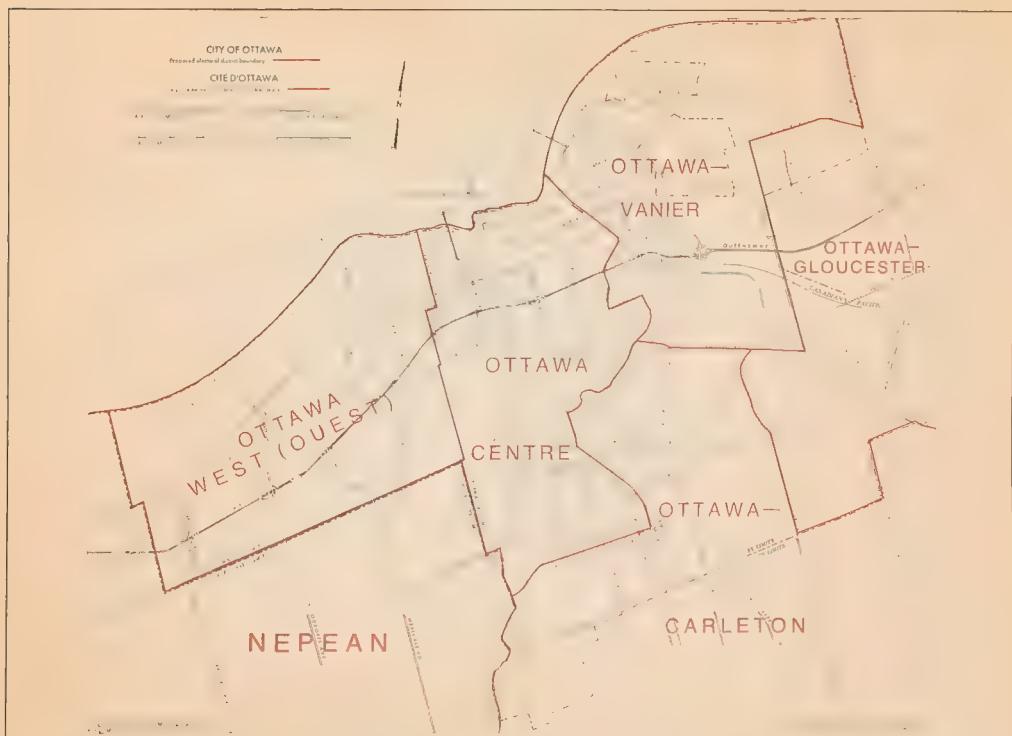


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### MAP 3

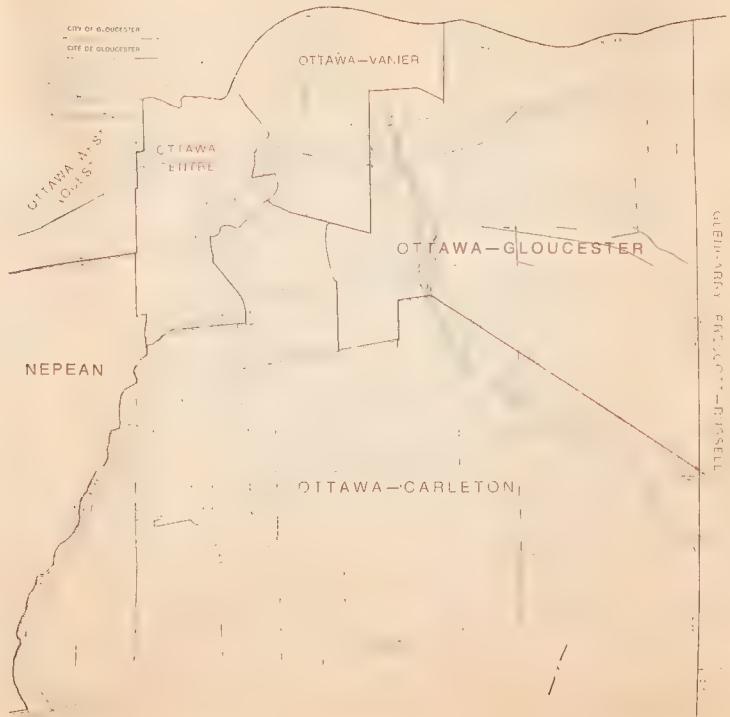


## MAP 4



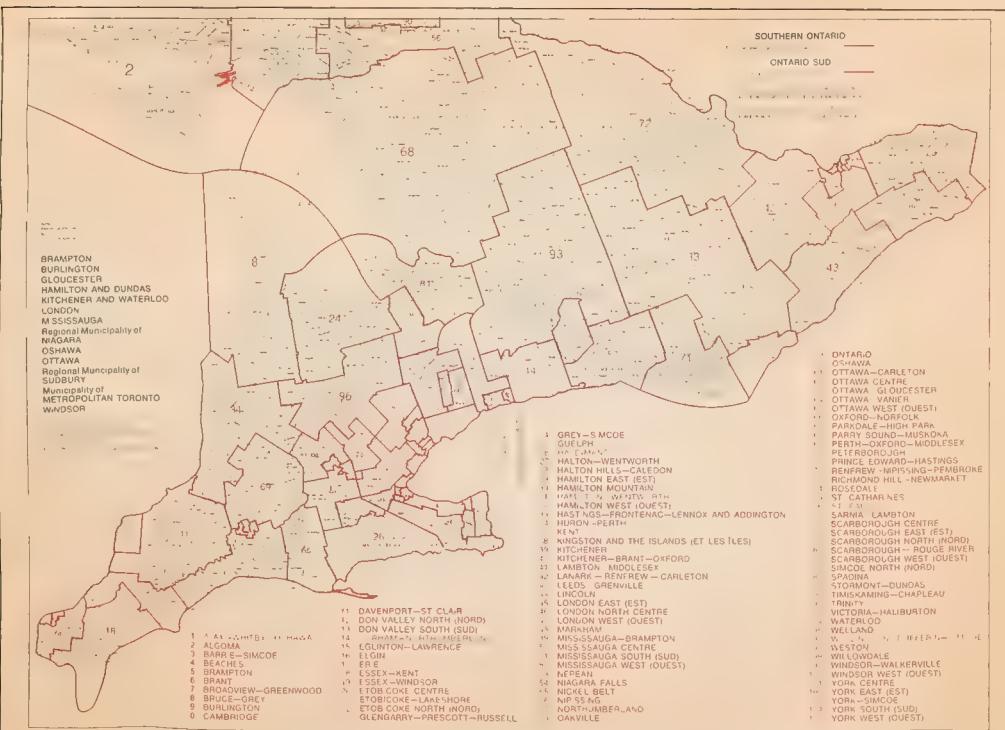
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**MAP 5**



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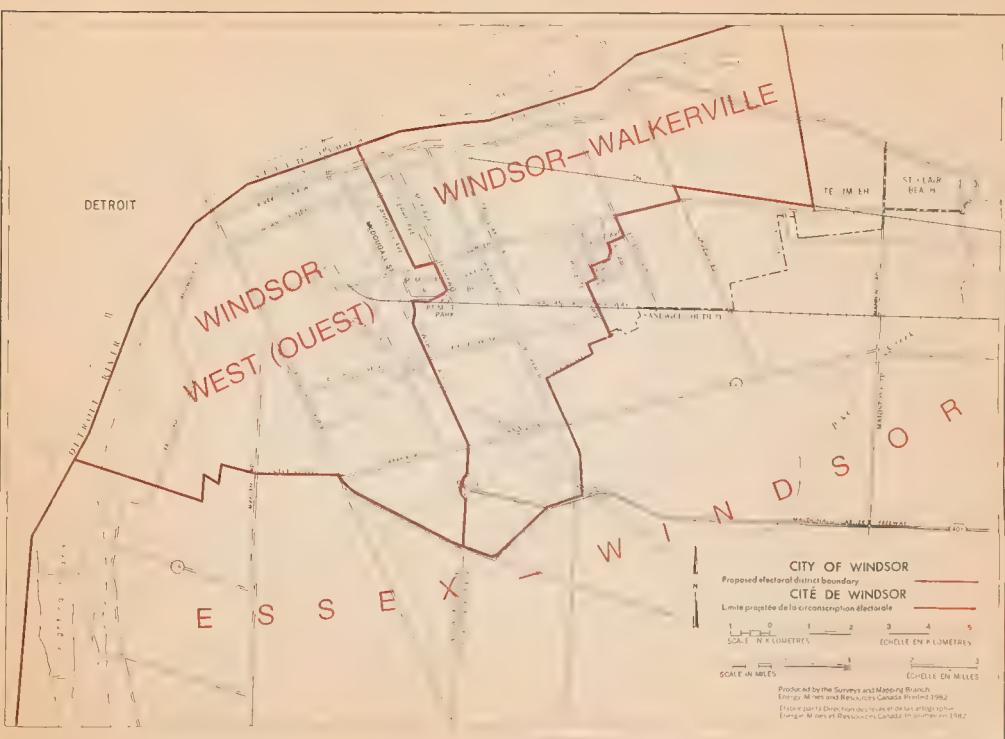
**MAP 6**



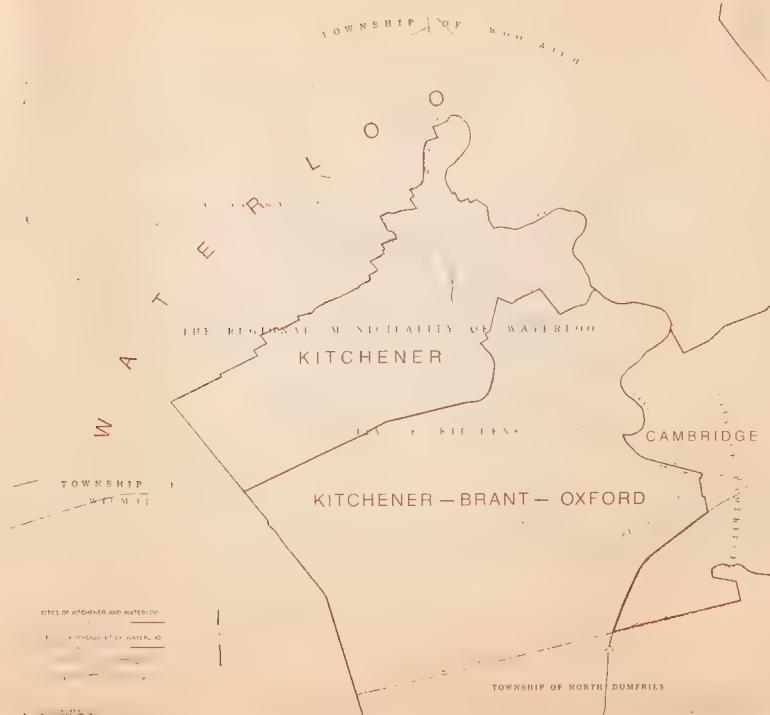
MAP 7



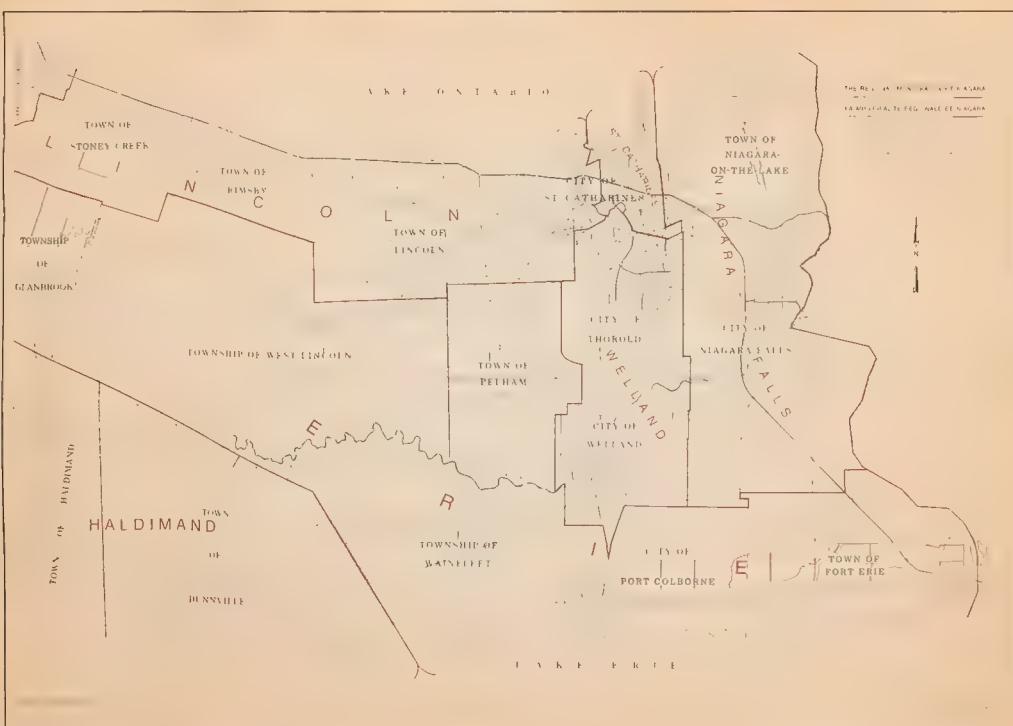
MAP 8



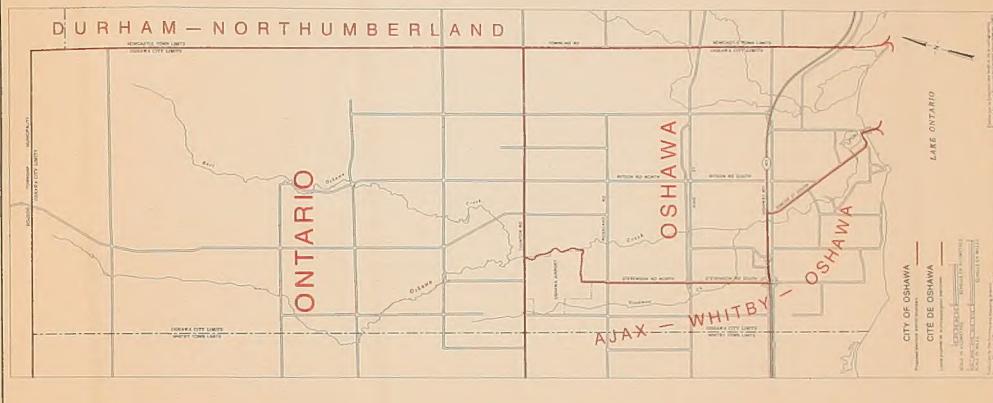
MAP 9



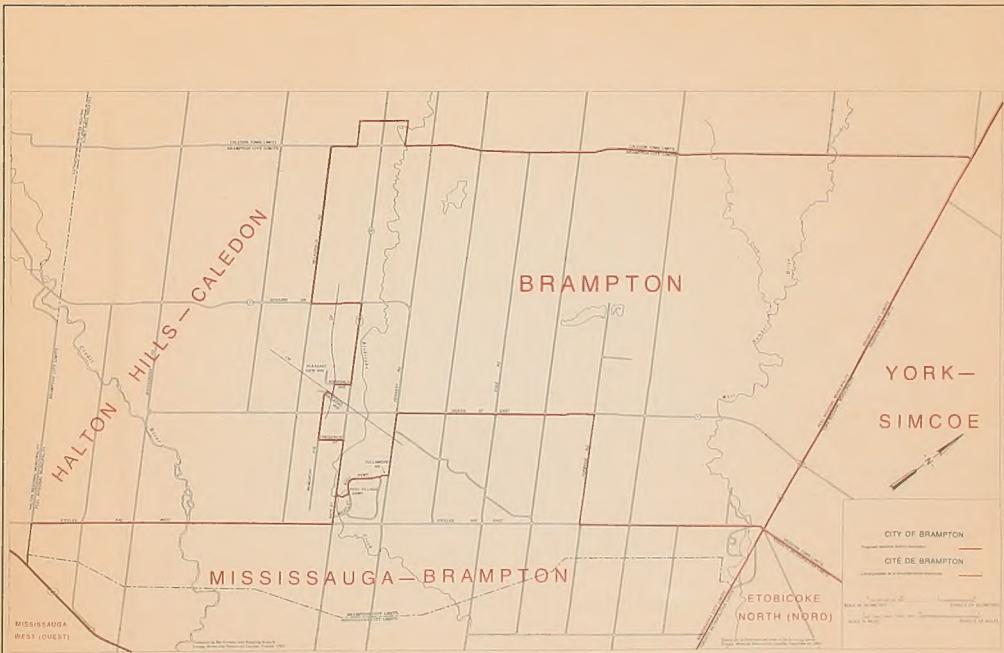
MAP 10



MAP 11

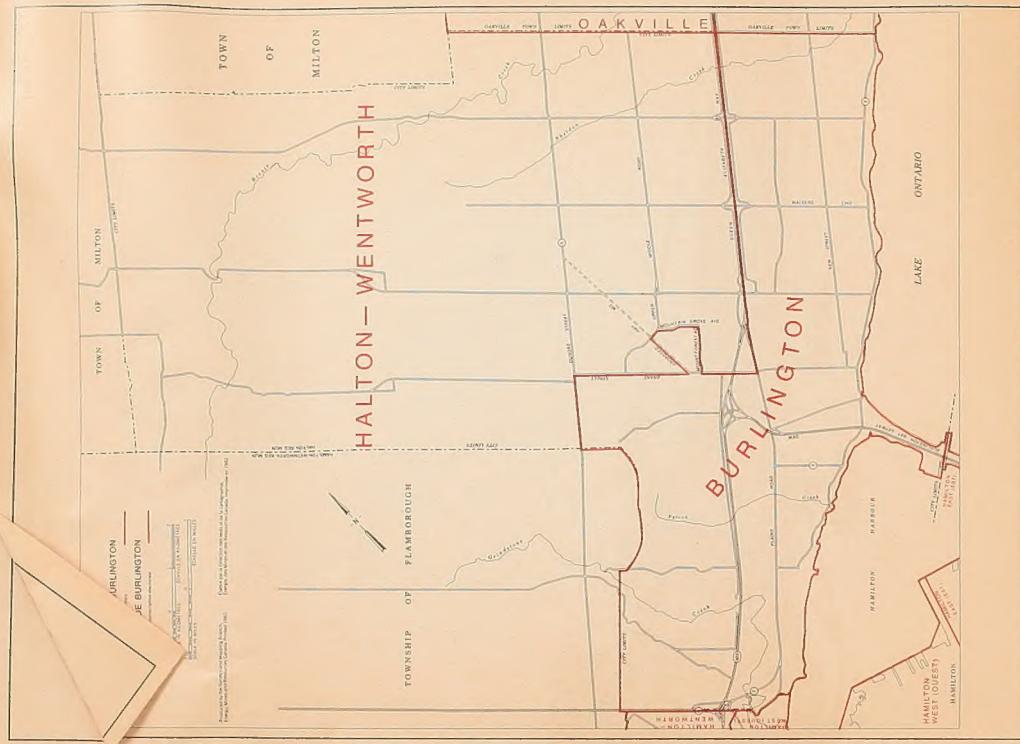


MAP 12

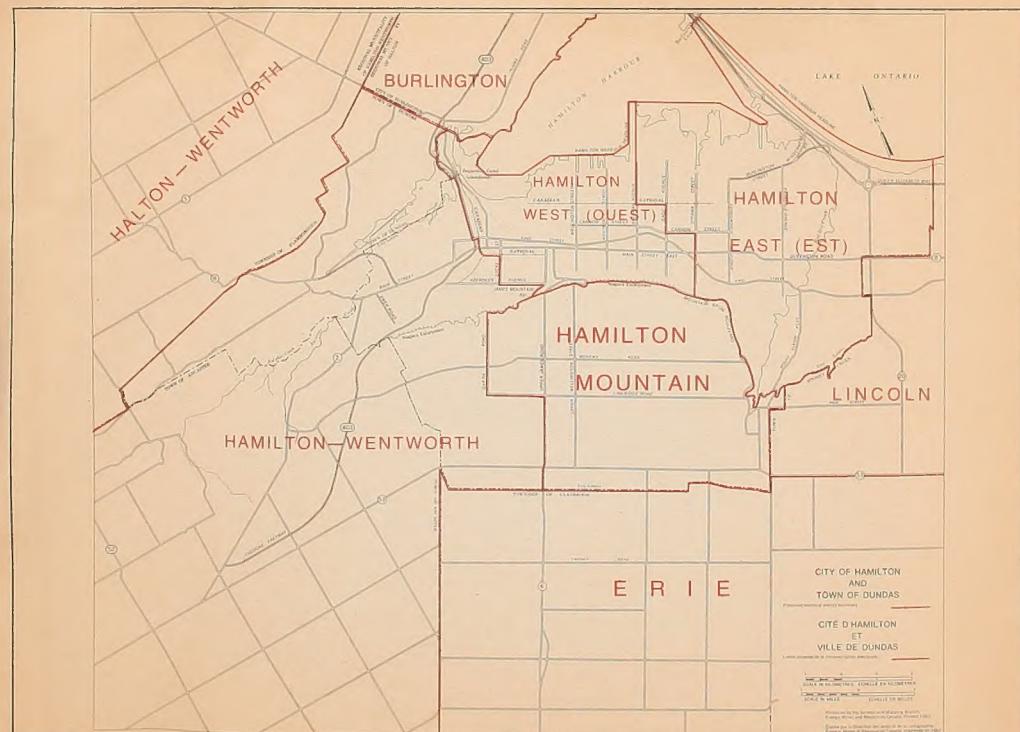


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**MAP 13**

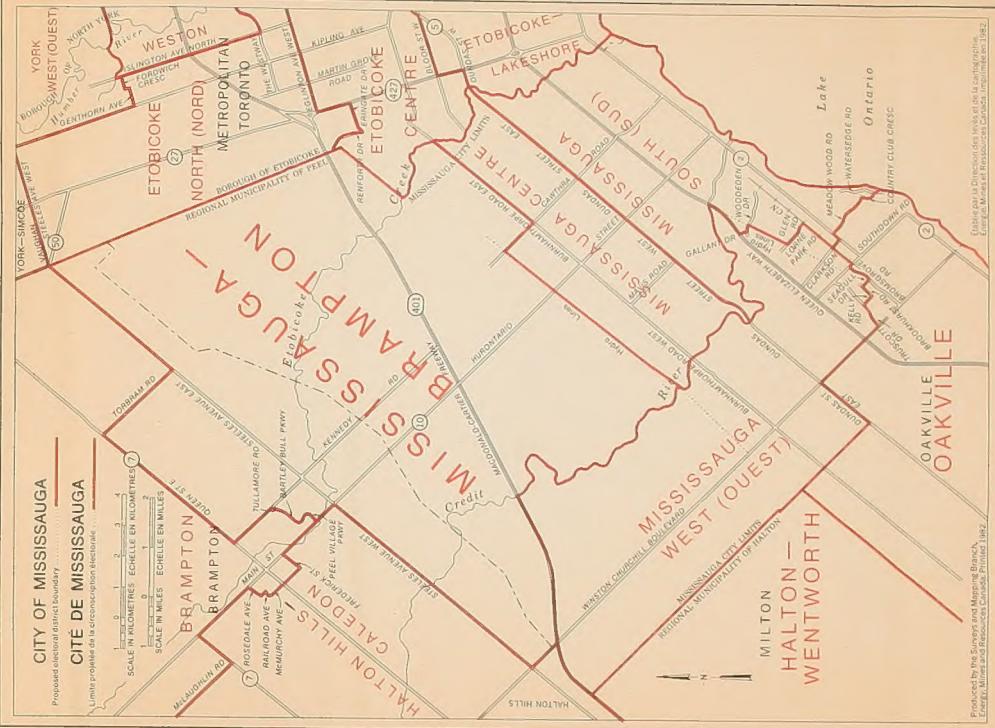


## MAP 14

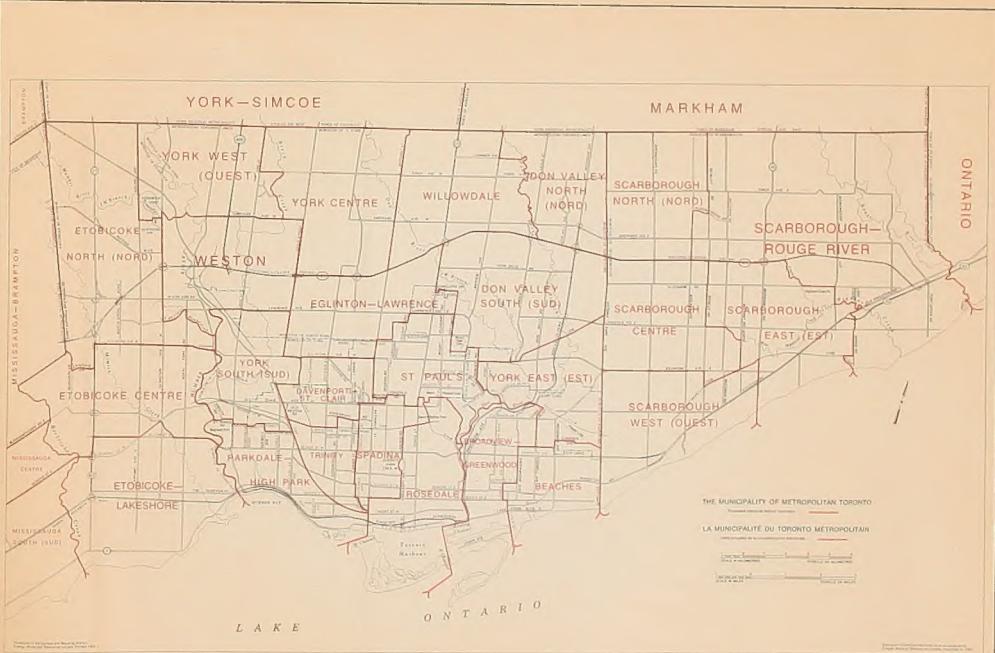


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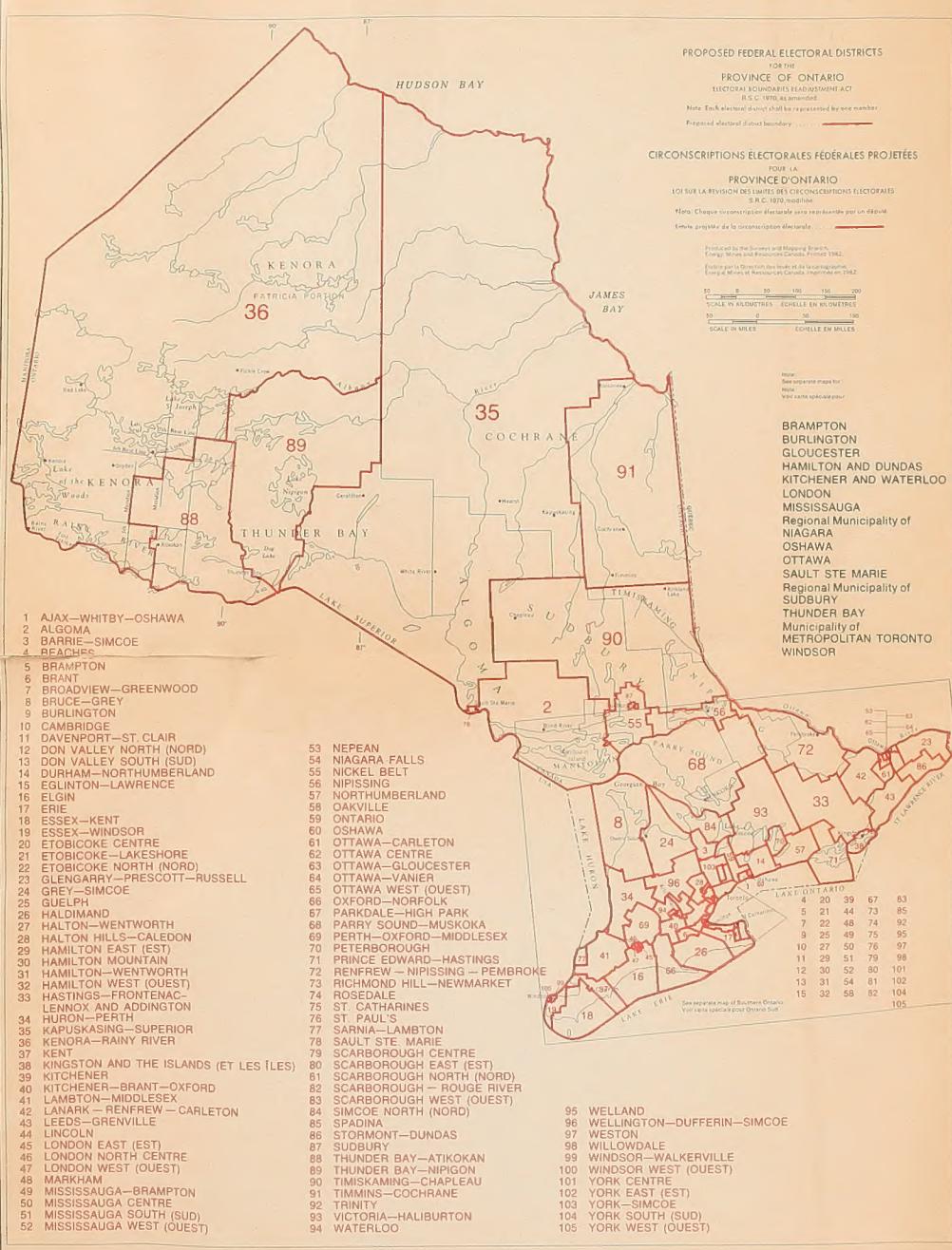
**MAP 15**



## MAP 16



MAP 17



To be inserted the week of November 22nd in: Action Free Press, Alexandra Gentry News, Almonte Gazette, Amherst Progress, Bracebridge Herald Gazette, Dundas Star Journal, Elgin Star, Galt Daily Post, Lindsay Thursday Post, Orangeville Banner, Peterborough Examiner, Port Hope Standard, Richmond Hill Liberal, Smiths Falls Recorder News, Sturgeon Falls Tribune.

To be inserted November 22nd in: Barrie Examiner, Belleville Intelligencer.

Brampton Daily Times, Bradford Expositor, Brockville Recorder & Times, Cambridge Daily Reporter, Chatham Daily News, Cobourg Daily Star, Cornwall Standard Freeholder, Fort Frances Daily Bulletin, Guelph Mercury, Hamilton Spectator, Galt Daily Post & Times, Galt Free Press, Galt Mercury, Galt Times, Lake Northern Daily News, Kitchener Waterloo Record, Lindsay Post, London Free Press, Niagara Falls Review, North Bay Nugget, Orillia Packet & Times, Ottawa Times,

Ottawa Citizen, Owen Sound Sun Times, Pembroke Observer, Peterborough Examiner, Port Hope Gazette, St. Catharines Standard, Sudbury Star, Timmins Journal, Santa Clara, Sudbury Star, Marie Star, Sudbury Review, Stratford Beacon-Herald, Sudbury Star, Timmins Star, Timmins Daily Journal, Timmins Daily Press, Toronto Globe & Mail, Toronto Star (No. 23), Toronto Sun, Welland Post, Cobourg Tribune, Windsor Star, Windsor-Essex General Daily Sentinel Review.